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1914

MOONS

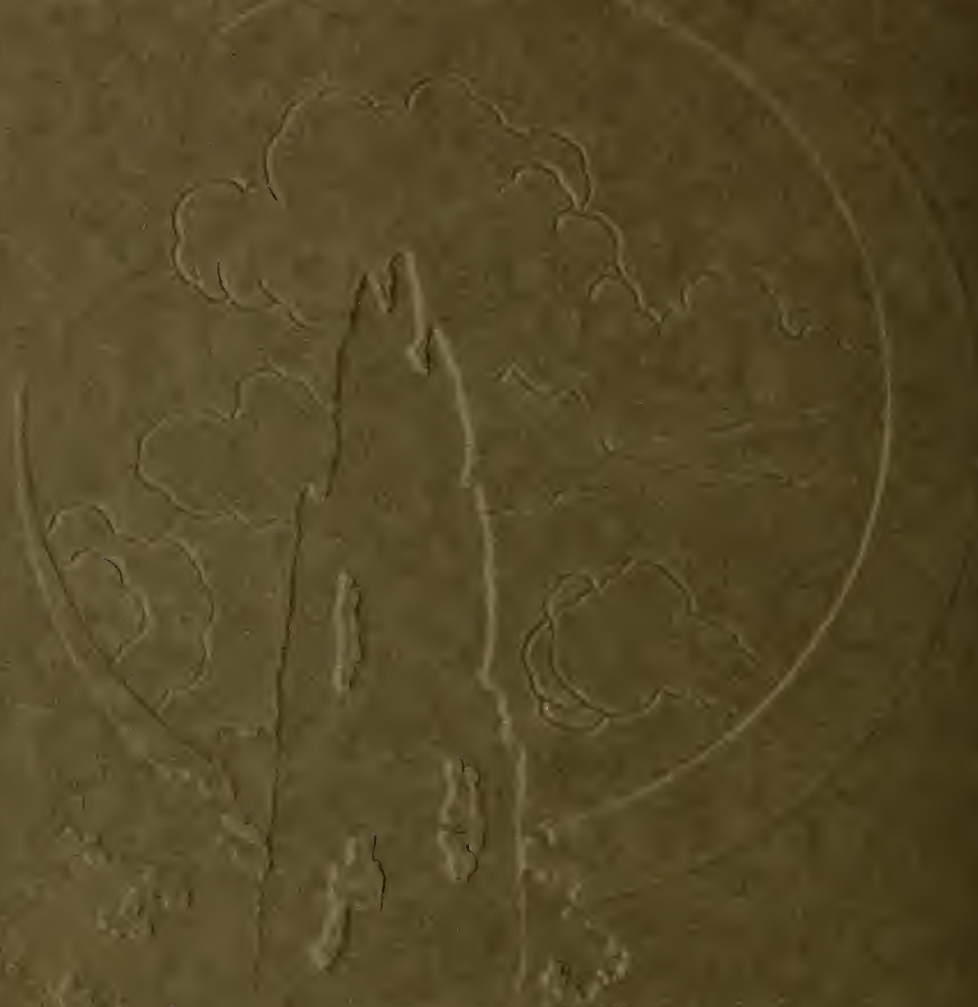
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MOON

1914

HARDY TREES
AND PLANTS FOR
EVERY PLACE
AND PURPOSE

MOONS



AND PURPOSE
EVERY PLACE
AND PLANT
HARDY TREES

INDEX



MOONS'

HARDY TREES & PLANTS *for* EVERY PLACE & PURPOSE

1914

INDEX

WHEN WRITING, PLEASE ADDRESS
THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY
MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
513-514 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



Entrance Gateway to Moon's Nurseries.

Facts of First Importance

WHAT you want to know at the very start is: Why should you buy your plants, shrubs or trees of this Company in preference to others? Is our stock any better? Are we able to give you superior service?

That our stock is better, the service we give superior, and the prices reasonable, will be further apparent to you from even a brief scan of what follows.

Size and Location of Nurseries

AT Morrisville, Pa., which is just across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J., we have nurseries of Four Hundred and Fifty acres that are devoted entirely to the growing of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Hardy Plants for Every Place and Purpose. These nurseries have been established for forty-two years, but the Moon family started selling nursery stock one hundred and forty-seven years ago. A striking feature of them is the assortment of over 2,000 varieties; and a wide range of sizes from which to choose. The wonderful fertility of this soil of ours produces a stock of great vigor and uniform development. Nearly all our output is raised in these nurseries and freshly dug for each order. We maintain no storage cellar for preserving our stock in Winter.

Whatever you may want, it's no little satisfaction to feel that "Moon's likely have it." This means much to you, especially when ordering during the Spring rush, when every day counts.

Assortment of Varieties

IF you should walk up and down the hundreds of rows of plants in our nurseries, until you had been over them all, you would have gone considerably more than nine hundred miles and seen some two thousand or more different varieties of trees and shrubbery. You would be thoroughly convinced of the appropriate title

of this catalogue, "Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose." In such a collection there is the possibility of getting direct from us the entire assortment for the smallest or largest plantings. This overcomes the disadvantage of numerous small shipments coming from different places, which delays one's planting.

Ample Growing Space

YOU would have particularly noticed that the stock was not crowded. Frequent transplantings and wide spacing have given each specimen ample room to spread out as well as grow up.

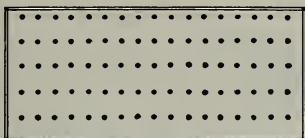
Superior Roots

IF you had chanced upon some of our men when they were digging shrubs or trees, you would have noticed what exceptionally large masses of fibrous feeding roots each plant possessed, instead of the coarse, long ones which result from lack of transplanting or root training. The foreman would have pointed out to you that this highly developed "root system," as he calls it, has much to do with successful transplanting and quick growth. Every order is *freshly dug*.

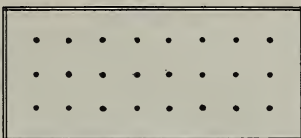
This assures you that the virile strength that the roots possess has not dried away from being out of ground over Winter, or otherwise subjected to long exposure.



It will be noticed that the location of our nurseries is directly opposite Trenton, N. J.



A common method in nurseries is to grow trees 3 ft. x 3 ft. apart. In this way 4840 are grown per acre. Such crowding makes slender, spindling trees.



With Moon's, the practice is 4 ft. x 3 ft. while small, then 8 ft. x 6 ft., which reduced the number per acre to 3630. But obviously trees given so much space are best.

Culture

ONE of the things that would have particularly impressed you in that same walk through the nurseries would have been the high state of cultivation of the entire acreage, and the evident systematic pruning, spraying and individual care that each tree or plant receives.

Packing Care

THEN on the way back to the office, if you had looked in at the packing rooms you would have noticed that all the piles of trees and plants, as they were being assembled for different orders, were very carefully handled, and as far as possible protected from exposure or drying breezes.

With all this care and expense of labor and packing material—apparently used without stint—you would have wondered how we could afford to do it in such a liberal way and still make no special charge for packing; as you know is customary with many nurseries.

Shipping

THE impression sometimes prevails that it is best to get one's trees and shrubbery nearby. This is not necessarily the case, for this Company is constantly shipping stock great distances as well as to nearby places. Peach trees we shipped out a few years ago are fruiting on the hills of Manchuria. Another distant shipment made to the Parks of Seattle, Washington, is reported as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the 22d inquiring how the shipment of stock reached here. I have had the planting foreman check this up and he claims that it was the best packed stuff we have received this season. It was received here on April 5th and shipped by you on March 17th. The shipment came through rapidly and is extremely satisfactory."

(Signed) J. W. THOMPSON,
Supt. Seattle Parks, Seattle, Wash.

Trees grown closely together "shoot up," become spindly and cannot develop a good spread of branches. The roots also suffer, making transplanting uncertain.

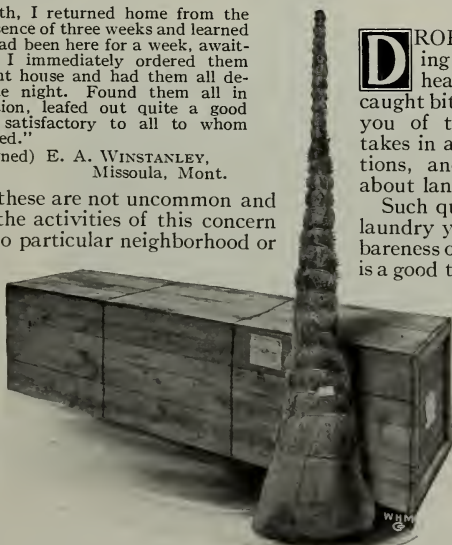
One of Moon's trees, showing the spread of branches and quantity and quality of root growth as a result of the trees having plenty of room to grow in.

Still another distant shipment is reported by the purchaser in these words:

"On April 24th, I returned home from the East after an absence of three weeks and learned that the Trees had been here for a week, awaiting inspection. I immediately ordered them out of the freight house and had them all delivered the same night. Found them all in first-class condition, leafed out quite a good deal, but very satisfactory to all to whom they were shipped."

(Signed) E. A. WINSTANLEY,
Missoula, Mont.

Instances like these are not uncommon and go to show that the activities of this concern are confined to no particular neighborhood or section. Wherever you live Moon's have plants that are easily obtained and quickly accessible for improving your property and increasing the enjoyment of your home grounds.



Some of our trees packed and ready for shipment.

Service Helps

DROPPING in at the office before leaving you would doubtless have overheard fragments of conversation and caught bits of letter dictation that convinced you of the particular care this Company takes in answering its correspondents' questions, and in giving planting suggestions about landscape problems of every kind.

Such questions as "How can I screen my laundry yard?" "How can we relieve the bareness of our house foundations?" "What is a good tree for street planting?" or "What can I plant in a shady place?" along with countless similar queries are answered by "men who know." Their knowledge is definite and based on daily life with plants, growing under all sorts of conditions. Their answers are so clearly given that even an amateur, with little or no experience, would know what was best for his purposes and just how much Moon's stock would cost him.

Landscape Treatments

SHOULD your planting proposition be of a size involving the laying out of drives and walks, the grading and draining of land or the erection of garden architecture, in addition to the planting of trees and shrubbery, you then need the services of a professional landscape architect.

We are fortunate in knowing many such and shall be only too glad to give you the names and addresses of those who seem to us best able to handle your particular problem. In either event you will, when planting time comes, need "Moons' Nursery Stock."

Cost of Moons' Stock

ON your way home from this little sojourn in our nursery, when turning over the leaves of our catalogue and reading the descriptions and sizes of the stock, and then noting their prices, it will be evident that "Moons'" give exceptional value. Bearing on this very point, you will be interested in this letter recently received.

"Replying to your letter of the 25th, I will accept your price on stock you mention. I did think your prices a little expensive, but I cannot expect to buy a silk dress at calico price. I have tried it many a time in the last 47 years, but failed. I cannot expect to buy your best, thrifty, first-class, heavy stock for less than list price, and since you last year treated my two neighbors across the street with the best of stock I cannot turn you down."

(Signed) A. W. SELTZER,
Pottsville, Pa.

After shipping Mr. Seltzer's goods we received, along in November, another letter from him which stated:

"Please accept my thanks for the splendid stock you shipped me. When I want any more shrubbery I will give you the order. I am well pleased."

(Signed) A. W. SELTZER,
Pottsville, Pa.

Personal Inspection of Our Nurseries

OF course, our customers can't all find it convenient to visit us; but we wish they could.

A visit will prove not only interesting to you in revealing the almost infinite variety of color, flowers and plant forms that are here available for lawn planting, but be delightfully educational as well. How, for instance, can we in word descriptions do anything near justice to the varying shades of foliage, ranging as they do from golden to deep grayish greens? To see them in their variously interesting foliage is a revelation.

There is also a certain satisfaction in seeing the plants you need; and in picking out the identical ones you want. So we extend a hearty invitation to visit us. *Come any time except Sundays.*

The Ways to Reach Us

SEE map, page 2. *By automobile* we are but one and one-half miles distant from Trenton, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. The most popular of the New York-Philadelphia routes crosses at Calhoun Street bridge, Trenton, and passes within one-quarter mile of our nurseries. A turn west at the Yardley Road (road along which trolley passes) leads by our properties, that extend for one and one-quarter miles on either side of this highway.

By train we are easily accessible, being only ninety minutes from Broadway, New York, and sixty minutes from Broad Street, Philadelphia. Take fast express trains for Trenton on the Pennsylvania Railroad. If you will let us know of your intended coming, our conveyance will meet you at the station; otherwise trolley connections can be made at Warren and Hanover Streets for Newtown or Lambertville cars, passing our entrance but ten minutes distant.

By Philadelphia & Reading Railway we are reached from Trenton, N. J., or Yardley, Pa., our nurseries are but one and one-half miles away, and also easily reached by trolley.

Why Buy of Moon?

WITH nursery stock much vitally depends upon the cultivation and care that the plants receive. The cost of freights, planting, etc., are just as high with poor stock as with good. The after-maintenance cost with poor trees is greater. So before buying trees or shrubbery that are to be a permanent investment, ask yourself these questions:

Is it not best for me to communicate with The Wm. H. Moon Company about the planting I have in mind, as here is a concern with an enormous stock, careful cultural methods, and a thoroughly systematic organization for carefully attending to my wants? Their prices are moderate (not necessarily cheapest, but

fair), they dig every plant freshly as ordered; they are long established and have a record for furnishing trees and shrubbery for many of the finest places in America. They have no agents; I can deal with them direct and my order will receive the interested attention of *someone who cares.*

Even if I live away off they can pack and send me stock that will give me satisfactory results.

If these facts mean anything to you we are deserving of supplying you with our Hardy Trees and Plants for the improvement of your property.

This entire organization puts its resources, long experience and its honor back of you to serve you when you trust it with your orders.



Our Home Office, located at the nurseries.

Our Terms

Prices

THE prices in this catalogue are for first quality, vigorous, healthy stock that will be freshly dug for each order. There is no additional charge for packing, as is the practice with many nurserymen. All prices quoted are net and f. o. b. our depots. Reduced prices are given "per 10" and "per 100" on most articles offered. Thus, if a rate "per 10" is quoted five or more plants of that grade and variety may be had at that rate. Where the price "per 100" is given, twenty-five or more plants of that grade and variety may be had at the "per 100" rate. In the few cases where a "per 1000" rate is given it is applicable to purchases of two hundred and fifty or more of that grade or variety.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the prices will be as published in our current catalogues, excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual value.

Packing and Shipping

NO charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices, either in Morrisville, Yardley, Pa., or to Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding; otherwise, we will use our own judgment.

The following routes are available to us for shipment:

The Pennsylvania Railroad gives us splendid forwarding facilities, having radiating lines in five directions, as follows: The main line between New York and Philadelphia; the Belvedere Division, running to the north along the Delaware River, connecting at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and at Stroudsburg with the Lackawanna Railroad; the Amboy Division, going into New Jersey; and the "Trenton Cut-Off," for Western freight, eliminating delay or change at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway serves us and has con-

nections over the Baltimore & Ohio and New Jersey Central Railroad.

Also, we have available a boat service from Trenton to Philadelphia, where connections include Boston, Providence and other New England points as well as Baltimore and Southern ports.

Guarantee and Claims

STOCK is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. We endeavor to exercise every care that will cause our stock to transplant successfully, but after leaving our nurseries in good condition, we do not guarantee the life of it except for advanced rates and upon prearranged conditions of sale.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

Our Responsibility Concerning Shipments

UPON delivery to railroad, steamboat, express companies or other public carriers our responsibility ceases. We want, however, to be promptly notified of any delays, overcharges or accidents in transit that we may as far as possible help our customers to an adjustment of any circumstances of this kind that might arise.

Payments

CASH with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof. Persons unknown to us who seek credit will be assured of quicker delivery if they supply financial references when ordering.

A **Certificate of Inspection**, granted by State authorities, testifying to the healthfulness and freedom from disease of our stock accompanies every shipment.



THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY
Morrisville, Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
513-514 Stephen Girard Building

President
JAMES M. MOON

Vice-President
HENRY W. COMFORT

Secretary
J. EDWARD MOON

Treasurer
HENRY T. MOON



WITHIN certain distances we are prepared to deliver by motor truck or wagon. These deliveries are, however, matters for special arrangement, both as to time for delivery and as to charges. The load of Evergreens pictured is starting for Lakewood, N. J.

Moon's Trees at the Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Station, New York



One of the exhibits of our nursery products that we are maintaining right in the heart of New York City. Everyone is welcome, and the convenient opportunity for persons in New York to see some of our plants displayed there gives an idea of how well prepared we are to supply nursery stock for the improvement of one's property.

A Bit of History About the Moon Nurseries

ONE Hundred and Forty-seven years ago the Moon Nursery Industry was established in America. Such a long and continuous succession of nursery endeavor, we believe, is not equalled by any other nursery. In 1767 James Moon, (great, great grandfather of the President of our Company) was engaged in selling fruit trees at one shilling each. The location of his nursery was but seven miles distant from the land we now occupy.

Each succeeding generation have been tree growers. The advent of improved methods of distribution enabled Mahlon Moon, in 1849, to establish at Morrisville nurseries in a more extensive way than had been possible earlier. The nursery established by Mahlon Moon was continued by Samuel C. Moon until his death in 1911, after which it was purchased by this Company and for a time operated separately, but amalgamated with it in 1913.

The Glenwood Nursery, or the original nursery of this Company, was established in 1872 by William H. Moon, who in 1890 organized the company that at present bears his name.

This little bit of history we believe will be interesting to many. We are, however, aware that such a lineage means nothing to our patrons unless the business, as at present managed, has profited by all this accumulated experience and is in a better position, on account of it, to serve its patrons.

That The Wm. H. Moon Company is in a position to meet customers' wants, because of this experience and the energy still going into the business every day from a number of active young men employed, we believe is apparent to all to whom we are

known. To those unacquainted it will be seen we are not content with the reputation of our ancestry, as new varieties and up-to-date methods are constantly being added.



A pear tree from James Moon's nursery in 1776 and still bearing fruit 139 years later. This is one of the trees covered by the accompanying copy of invoice, showing its cost to have been one shilling.

		D ^{rs}		A ^{cts}	
1776	Joseph Lovet				
3 27	To 6 young Grafted Apple trees, Newtown Pippins, and 1 pear tree			00	07 0
11 27	To 7 young Grafted Apple trees, Newtown Pippins, and 3 pear trees, 1/2 lb. each			00	11 6
12 15	To 5 quarts of timothy Grass Seed, 5/-			00	05 0
12 18	To 5 young Grafted Apple trees, Newtown Pippins, at 1/- per tree			00	05 0
4 7	Balance this Account the Day of the Date hereof			£ 01	08 6
1776	Samuel Watton Jun ^r D ^r				
11 2	To Cash in full for 1/- Reaping			20	03 0
1776	Michael Stackhouse D ^r				
7 19	To Cash in full for his 1/- Reaping			00	04 6

Sales of trees are recorded in James Moon's account book nine years earlier than this entry, which is shown because it covers the tree pictured above. The currency used was that of England, which circulated in "The Colonies" during the Revolutionary years in which these early sales of trees were made. The nursery of James Moon was probably the first in America. Each succeeding generation have been nurserymen.



Coniferous Evergreens share their beauty during the open months of the year with Deciduous Trees and Flowers. In Winter they do not need to share their attractiveness with other trees or shrubs, for then their bright, persistent foliage is a pleasing note in the otherwise leafless landscape. When laden with snow, as the Spruce Trees in our illustration are, they still have an additional attractiveness possible with no other class of trees.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



WE have made a specialty of evergreens for forty-two years. This is not an accident, but a well-formulated plan, fostered first by the peculiar adaptability of our soil for the production of magnificent specimens of these varieties, and second by the natural desire on the part of the buyer to decorate with foliage that will present a pleasing, bright and optimistic appearance amid Winter's desolation.

To the uninitiated the word evergreen suggests the American variety of cedar, beautifully green, indigenous to this country—a general favorite for its Christmas suggestion.

There are dozens of varieties of the so-called evergreens with botanical names more or less difficult to pronounce. The chief point that we wish to make is this; these specimens offer a varied and brilliant diversity of color—every shade of green and blue foliage; golden, silver and white tipped varieties. Such colors will give you Summer tints and Summer thoughts amid Winter snows.

Evergreens are much desired for specimen lawn trees; they are also extensively used for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc., while the taller varieties form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early Spring, the berries of Autumn, the bright bark and twigs of Winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growth of smaller evergreens.

Besides the smaller grades we have hundreds of large, handsome specimens, 12 to 20 feet high, which we have been years in raising. These will give at once the results purchasers would otherwise be a long while in obtaining.

“Var.” indicates variety of the last-mentioned species.

Varieties marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet or over. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet. (VD) below 4 feet.



Abies. The Firs

THE Firs are mostly quick-growing, hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decoration of parks and lawns. They generally are of pyramidal growth and symmetrical outline, and mature rapidly. Some of the most ornamental large-growing evergreens are contained in this group. The beauty of most varieties is best displayed when the trees are used as individual specimens.

Balsam Fir. *ABIES BALSAMEA*. (M). An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy and does best in the northern states. Has dark needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young, and does well in moist soils.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Abies Canadensis. *HEMLOCK SPRUCE*. (See *Tsuga Canadensis*, page 28).

Cephalonian Fir. *ABIES CEPHALONICA*. (M). A Grecian tree which grows well in this country. The needles are very rigid and of a dark green color. It usually grows in a broad, conical outline and is best suited for group and individual planting.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	15 00	

Parnassus Fir. *VAR. APPOLINIS*. (M). Dark green needles, which retain their color all year. Of symmetrical growth and suited best for planting individually. We offer some fine large specimens for immediate effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	20 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	15 00		
10 to 12 ft.....	25 00		
12 to 20 ft. specimens.....	\$35 00	Each	to \$75 00

White Fir. *ABIES CONCOLOR*. (L). One of the most satisfactory evergreens for planting in New England and other sections where the severe Winters are too cold for many varieties. Being of a glaucous green color makes it very attractive. A valuable tree that generally develops into a beautiful specimen

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft. {	\$3 50	\$30 00
2½ to 3 ft. {	4 00	37 50
3 to 3½ ft. {	5 00	45 00
3½ to 4 ft. {	6 00	
4 to 5 ft. {	7 50	

Fine, well-formed
stock

var. Watzeti. (L). An improved variety of the White Fir. Seems just as hardy and is well suited for group planting.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Japanese Silver Fir. *ABIES FIRMA*. (M). Odd and rare. Dark, lustrous needles.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50



White Fir (*Abies Concolor*). See description and prices in opposite column.

Double Balsam Fir. *ABIES FRAZERI*. (M). A native of the Southern Alleghenies which for ornamental planting is more valuable than the regular Balsam. Not so well suited for planting on a small lawn, but splendid for natural landscapes. Dark green in color and of a symmetrical outline.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
6 to 7 ft.....	5 00	45 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	6 00	50 00	

Nikko Fir. *ABIES HOMOLEPSIS* SYN. *BRACHYPHYLLA*. (L). Although a native of the mountains of Japan, this Fir promises to be one of the best for planting here. Of rather open habit, quick growth and best suited for group and individual planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 50

Noble Silver Fir. *ABIES NOBILIS GLAUCA*. (L.) Valuable on account of the extreme blue color of the foliage, which gives it a striking contrast when used in groups of other evergreens.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	45 00



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Nordmann's Fir. *ABIES NORDMANNIANA.* (L). Thick, dense tree of fine proportions. Needles are wide, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery undersurface. This is one of the prettiest and best evergreens that we offer. It is handsome as a specimen or for grouping.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	12 50	
6 to 8 ft.....	17 50	
8 to 10 ft.....	25 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	35 00	
	Each	
12 to 16 ft.....	\$40 00 to \$60 00	

European Silver Fir. *ABIES PECTINATA.* (L). Of rapid growth and upright habit. Admired for the glossy, dark green needles that are silvery white beneath.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50	
	Each		
8 to 14 ft.....	\$7 50 to \$20 00		

Weeping European Silver Fir. *VAR. PENDULA.* (M). A weeping form of the above.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50

Silver Spanish Fir. *ABIES PINSAPO VAR. GLAUCA.* (S). An odd tree having stiff, glaucous needles. Grows rather irregularly, but makes an interesting addition to any collection.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Veitch's Silver Fir. *ABIES VEITCHII.* (L). A magnificent tree with lustrous green needles above, while the undersurface is silvery white, causing the tree to glisten beautifully in the sunlight. Scarcely any other evergreen presents an effect similar to this. Of rather rapid growth and suited best for planting in the open lawn.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	

Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitæ

These Arborvitæ, introduced from the Orient, have proven to be strong growers. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places. Nearly all varieties grow in a regular outline making them well suited for formal planting. The more dwarf varieties make splendid material for planting in limited areas.

Chinese Arborvitæ. *BIOTA ORIENTALIS.* (S). Foliage of a deep green color. Of the same pyramidal outline as our native Arborvitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis*). The texture of the foliage is more delicate, making the tree really more valuable for ornamental planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	5 00		

Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. *VAR. AUREA NANA.* (D). One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. It retains its lower branches better than some kinds and is more desirable on this account. One of the trees which most everyone takes a fancy to.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

var. Conica. (S). More dwarf than the parent type and of a conical outline. Dark green foliage that is very ornamental. A splendid tree for formal effects in limited areas.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 50	30 00

var. compacta. (D). A dark green variety of great ornamental value. Its dwarf habit makes it splendidly suited for planting in evergreen beds.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	17 50



Landscape view at Princeton, N. J., where Moon's Trees have been extensively used. This design was originally conceived by the late Daniel Langdon. The estate is now in charge of Beatrix Jones, Landscape Architect.



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ. VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. (S). A golden pyramidal form, of splendid habit and beauty. During the Winter months the foliage assumes tones of bronze, a color which no other tree possesses.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$160 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	32 50	

var. filiformis stricta. (D). Long, thread-like foliage characterizes this variety. Very distinct habit. Compact grower and a beautiful tree for Southern planting.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.....	7 50

Ever-golden Chinese Arborvitæ. VAR. SEMPERAURESCENS. (VD). Dwarf compact habit. The golden foliage makes a beautiful contrast in a bed of small evergreens.

	Each	Per 100	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	17 50	160 00

Cephalotaxus: Oriental Yews

Low-growing evergreens, with dark, lustrous green foliage. Hardy north of Philadelphia in sheltered places only.

Chinese Yew. CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI. (M). Of more upright habit than below. Long, slender branches and dark green needles. Does better in the South.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	20 00	

Large-fruited Yew. CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA. (D). A dwarf-growing Yew that is quite rare. Not entirely hardy here but splendid for Southern planting. Best for rockeries or where a spreading evergreen is wanted.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft..	\$2 50	\$22 50

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria Japonica. VAR. LOBBI. (M). The most hardy variety, and in protected places seems to do well as far north as New England. The foliage is entirely different from other evergreens, making it an interesting tree that is valuable for ornamental planting.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft..	\$2 00	\$17 50

Cupressus: Cypress

A beautiful group of highly ornamental trees of a pyramidal and upright habit. In larger specimens the branches are spreading and pendulous, forming stately trees. The improved varieties which follow include some of the most beautiful evergreens in cultivation. Not dependably hardy in the Northern States.

Lawson's Cypress. CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. (M). A beautiful evergreen having graceful, pendulous branches. Foliage of delicate texture and of a grayish green color. Although a native of the Pacific Coast it seems to do well here in protected locations. Will show to best advantage when planted in groups with other evergreens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00		

var. Alba Keessen. (M). New growth early in Spring is tipped with white. An attractive variety of rapid growth and conical outline.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50

var. Lutea. (M). Foliage of a golden tint early in Spring fading to green as the season advances. Tall, quick-growing variety of open habit.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

var. Minima glauca. (D). A dwarf globular form of compact habit. Foliage of a grayish blue color.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

var. Veitchii glauca. (M). Beautiful foliage of fine texture. Erect and rather open in its nature of growth.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.....	\$7 50



A scene in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., where Moon's trees have been extensively used. No. 1, Bhotan Pine (*Pinus excelsa*), page 18. No. 2, Obtuse-leaved Retinospora (*Retinospora obtusa*), page 20. No. 3, Silver Retinospora (*Retinospora squarrosa veitchii*), page 22.



Juniperus. The Junipers and Some Cedars

A GROUP remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp grounds; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. Junipers are more difficult to transplant than some other evergreens; early Spring is preferable. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

Juniperus Canadensis. (VD). Spreading, open habit. A native sort, good for producing natural effects.

	Each	Per 10
1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft. x 1 to 1 ¼ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper. JUNIPERUS CANADENSIS VAR. AUREA; *syn.* DOUGLASII. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter. It is very showy as an edging, and beautiful in groups and rockeries or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 ¼ ft. x 1 to 1 ¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft. x 1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
1 ½ to 2 ft. x 1 ½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	110 00
2 to 2 ½ ft. x 2 to 2 ½ ft.	2 00	17 50	

Erect Douglas Golden Juniper. VAR. AUREA RECTA. (VD). In color and general appearance it resembles the above. The nature of growth is much more upright, so it is best suited for planting in beds of dwarf evergreens.

	Each	Per 10
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	2 50	22 50

Chinese Juniper. JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS. (D). Of pyramidal growth. Quite hardy and very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50

Golden Chinese Juniper. VAR. AUREA. (D). A slow-growing variety suited for bed planting. The yellow foliage contrasts nicely with the varied tints of other varieties.

	Each	Per 10
1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
1 ½ to 2 ft.	2 25	20 00

Weeping Chinese Juniper. VAR. PENDULA. (D). An interesting weeping form.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00

var. Pfitzeriana. (D). Beautiful light green foliage. Of spreading growth possessing an individuality all its own. Comparatively rare and very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50

Trailing Juniper. VAR. PROCUMBENS. (VD). These trees when planted in colonies will eventually form an entire mat over the ground. The effect produced is certainly most attractive. Also does well for rock planting. Good foliage of a dark green color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
1 ½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	

Common Juniper. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. (M). An upright columnar form. Attractive glaucous green foliage. Useful for bed planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2 to 2 ½ ft.	1 75	15 00	

Irish Juniper. VAR. HIBERNICA. (S). A slender columnar form with glaucous green foliage. Valued for formal work. Also for grouping with other evergreens to contrast habit and color.

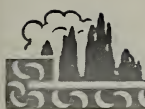
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

Alpine Juniper. VAR. NANA; *syn.* ALPINA. (VD). The glaucous color of the foliage makes this a very ornamental trailing evergreen. Its low habit suits it for rock planting; also for covering banks and slopes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
1 ½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	\$80 00



Four distinctive forms of Junipers, all of them suitable for bed planting and for natural effects on slopes and rockeries. No. 2, Savin Juniper. No. 3, Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper. No. 4, Irish Juniper. No. 5, Trailing Juniper.



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Planting of Moon's Evergreens about foundation walls that softens the bare angular appearance of them and makes a pleasing effect the year 'round. Cost of a planting like this is \$31.50.

Pyramidal Juniper. VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (S). Similar in shape and general appearance to the Irish Juniper. The foliage is a little more loose and open. Useful in the same ways.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

Swedish Juniper. VAR. SUECICA. (S). An upright growing variety well suited for planting in evergreen beds. Of compact growth with foliage of a light green color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 25	10 00	

Japanese Juniper. JUNIPERUS JAPONICA. (D). A splendid evergreen for bed and border planting. Light green in color and of bushy, spreading growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

Golden Japanese Juniper. VAR. AUREA. (D). A good, dwarf evergreen. Its nature of growth is rather spreading. Color is of a bright golden yellow that is attractive at all seasons. Its beauty is possibly better displayed when planted in connection with other varieties.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00	

Juniperus Rigida. (M). An interesting variety, having rather drooping branches.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50

Savin Juniper

Juniperus Sabina. (VD). A spreading form, with deep green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasant contrast to other low-growing trees. Its nature of growth adapts it particularly as a connecting link between the grass and the taller evergreens in a mixed bed or border. This year we are offering some excellent stock:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1¼ to 1½ ft. { Extra bushy, } 1 00		8 50	70 00
1½ to 2 ft. { vigorous stock } 1 50		12 50	100 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	17 50	

Tamarix-leaved Juniper. VAR. TAMARISCIFOLIA (D). A beautiful plant, with delicate bluish green foliage. Low-growing form with spreading habit.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1¼ ft. x 1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Waukegan Juniper. VAR. WAUKEGAN. (VD). A native, low-growing form of spreading habit. Good for rockeries or planting on banks and sandy slopes.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

Red Cedar. JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. (M). The fascinating native Red Cedar that is compared to the classic Cypress. The upright habit, the somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities. Splendid for producing natural landscapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	32 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	50 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	7 50		
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00		

Golden Virginia Cedar. VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. (M). A golden form of upright growth. Very hardy and useful for planting in exposed locations.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	

Blue Virginia Cedar. VAR. GLAUCA. (M). Beautiful blue, glaucous foliage that is conspicuous at all seasons of the year. One of the best evergreens of this color. A useful and valuable variety. Columnar in outline.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. Tripartita. (D). A dwarf spreading form of irregular outline. Best for bed or border planting. Light green foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50



Picea. Spruce

PROBABLY better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing, reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good, old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective. Some varieties are very effective as screens, wind-breaks and hedges.

White Spruce

Picea alba. (L). Habit similar to the Norway Spruce; distinguished by its attractive grayish blue color. A hardy species of quick growth, especially suited for coast and New England plantings. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. {	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft. {	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft. { Very heavy	3 00	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft. { well-formed	5 00	40 00	350 00
6 to 8 ft. { trees	7 50	65 00	

var. Coerulea. (M). Similar to the better-known White Spruce, excepting that it is more bluish in color. Its growth is also more open. Useful in the same ways.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00		

Alcock's Spruce. PICEA ALCOCKIANA. (M). A rare tree from the mountains of Central Japan. Medium size, with slender spreading branches. Needles dark green above, silvery blue beneath. Valuable for producing color contrasts in evergreen groups.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	30 00

Engleman's Spruce. PICEA ENGLEMANII. (L). A tall tree of slender habit, growing native in the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to New Mexico. The foliage is of a dull blue or green color. The needles are short and not nearly so rigid as the Blue Spruce.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.....	\$10 00
6 to 12 ft. specimens.....	\$15 00 to 35 00

Border plantation of White Spruce that may serve as a wind-break or hide ugly views. White Spruce is the most widely distributed of our native Spruces. The light coloring of it is distinctive and very attractive in any landscape. Our stock is thick and low-branched and will quickly make effects like this, or provide desirable individual specimens.



Norway Spruce

Picea Excelsa. (L). This familiar Spruce is more generally used than any of the others. It is a rapid grower, does well in most soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of Winter. If left untrimmed they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid wind-breaks and shelter-belts. If planted as hedges and sheared they become impenetrable, and as good for this purpose as any evergreen. One of the most inexpensive evergreens. See illustrations on opposite page.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft. {	1 50	12 50	110 00
4 to 5 ft. {	2 50	20 00	160 00
5 to 6 ft. { Very	4 00	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft. { symmetrical	5 00	42 50	350 00
7 to 8 ft. { well-branch	7 00	60 00	550 00
8 to 10 ft. { ed trees	10 00	90 00	800 00
10 to 12 ft. {	12 00	100 00	
		Each	
12 to 16 ft.....	\$15 00	to \$25 00	

Conical Spruce. VAR. CONICA. (S). Of conical outline and especially suited for formal planting. A highly desirable tree in that it grows so symmetrically.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00		



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Tiger-tail Spruce. VAR. ELATA. (S). Grotesque form, with long, slender, awkward branches.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft.....	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	7 50	

Gregory Spruce. VAR. GREGORIANA. (VD). On account of its hardness this is a very valuable dwarf evergreen. Low, dense, compact form, especially suited for decorating limited areas or planting in a mixed border or group.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	

Inverted Spruce. VAR. INVERTA. (S). The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms, and for this reason it proves to be an interesting specimen on the lawn; also adds variety to the mixed border.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	40 00	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$7 50	\$10 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	15 00	20 00	

Dwarf Spruce. VAR. PYGMÆA. (VD). A dwarf form of very slow growth. The shortness of the little branches gives it a globular effect. Hardy and well suited for a collection of dwarf evergreens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00

Pyramidal Spruce. VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (M). A quick-growing variety with branches that are almost perpendicular. The narrow, erect habit suits it for formal planting. In general appearance it produces an effect in evergreens like the Lombardy Poplar does in trees. This year we are offering some fine specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. {	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft. {	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft. {	3 00	27 50	250 00
5 to 6 ft. {	4 00	35 00	
6 to 8 ft. {	6 00	50 00	
8 to 10 ft. {	8 00		

Remont's Spruce. VAR. REMONTII. (VD). An interesting dwarf variety of globular outline. Dark green foliage. A valuable little tree having upright branches. Of much the same nature and useful in the same ways as Picea Pygmæa.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50

Picea Polita. (M). A Japanese tree that does well here and is best for individual or group planting. Pyramidal in shape. The needles are very rigid and of a light green persistent color.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	

P. Smithiana; syn. Morinda. (L). A distinct species having light green foliage. Not hardy in Northern latitudes.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50



Norway Spruce. For description and prices see opposite page. This tree, growing at Jenkintown, Pa., was shipped from our nursery seven years ago. The splendid symmetrical development of it represents the bushy, well-formed nature of hundreds of smaller trees we are offering.



A matured specimen of Norway Spruce, showing the density of form and the wonderful grace of branches that a well-developed tree should possess. The specimen in the picture is in a churchyard in Princeton, N. J., probably about fifty years of age.



Hedge of Norway Spruce bordering entrance drive to our office. As an Evergreen hedge, screen or wind-break, the Norway Spruce possesses great merit.

Eastern or Oriental Spruce

Picea Orientalis. (L). Short, lustrous, dark green needles of finer texture than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely, pyramidal tree. It is hardy, and one of our best evergreens for groups and specimens. Its many good virtues commend it for more general use. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	32 50	300 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	60 00	500 00
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	80 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	12 50	100 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	15 00		

Colorado Spruce. **PICEA PUNGENS.** (L). The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty, especially when planted individually or in groups.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	27 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00	75 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00	90 00	

	Each	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$12 50 to \$15 00	

Golden Colorado Spruce. **VAR. AUREA.** (S). The nature of growth is about the same as the Blue Spruce. The color is of a decided golden tint that looks well in comparison with other evergreens. A rare variety that presents an effect quite different from other varieties.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	

Blue Colorado Spruce. **VAR. GLAUCA.** (M). The color of this variety is an intermediate shade between the regular Colorado Spruce and the improved brightest blue of var. *Kosteriana*. A splendid tree for group or individual planting.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$10 00	\$90 00
6 to 8 ft.....	\$15 00 to	\$20 00
8 to 12 ft.....	20 00 to	25 00

Koster's Blue Spruce. **VAR. KOSTERIANA.** (L). The attractive blue evergreen which is so conspicuous in lawn plantings. A striking light blue in color that makes this one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. For individual planting and for color effect nothing equals it.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft...	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$160 00
2 to 2½ ft...	3 00	27 50	250 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	47 50	450 00
3 to 4 ft. broader specimens.....	7 50	70 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$10 00 to	\$12 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	12 00 to	15 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	15 00 to	25 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	25 00		



Eastern or Oriental Spruce. - For description and prices see opposite. This specimen is growing on an estate where Moon's trees have been extensively planted.

Is the Planting of Trees and Shrubbery Really Worth While?



If anyone has doubts as to whether landscape gardening is worth while let him observe these illustrations. The one on the left shows a condition all too prevalent in residential sections; while the same property as represented on the right shows how Moon's Trees and Shrubbery have transformed and beautified the bare walls of an adjoining dwelling, softened the angular property lines and shut out to a good degree objectionable poles, wires and houses on the opposite side of the street.

Anyone appreciates an improvement like this, whether he be fond of gardening or not. Even if one does not get enjoyment from such a planting of shrubbery he must admit that it is an asset worth while, as it greatly enhances the property if at any time it be offered for sale or rent.



But if you are interested in gardening, the opportunity that such a border planting gives for the enjoyment of favorite flowers can scarcely be resisted. Varieties can be selected that will be green all Winter and others that provide a changing succession of flowers during the open months and in addition furnish blooms that may be cut for house bouquets.

Your problem may not be just like this, but no matter, whatever its nature, if it has to do with the planting of Trees and Shrubbery, the long experience we have had and the immense stock our nurseries afford to choose from place us in a position to be helpful to you with suggestions and estimates of cost.



Pinus. The Pines

THE Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly, and not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts or as tall screens their value is highly appreciated.

Swiss Stone Pine. PINUS CEMBRA. (M). A hardy, slow-growing tree of distinct conical habit, having grayish blue needles growing three to four inches in length in groups of fives. Makes a beautiful specimen for places where a tree of medium size is wanted.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	20 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 50

Japanese Red Pine. PINUS DENSIFLORA. (L). Similar to and useful in the same ways as the more common Austrian Pine, though of more rapid growth. It is a native of Japan. The bright green leaves grow in pairs.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50

Japanese Table Pine. VAR. TANYASHO. (D). A low, broad form, with light green needles. Distinct in appearance and appropriate for Japanese gardens and artistic effects.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1¼ ft. x 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.....	4 00	
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.....	6 00	

Bhotan or Himalayan Pine

Pinus Excelsa. (L). The general appearance of this tree is almost identical with that of the better known White Pine. The needles are five to seven inches long and are of a bluish green color. They droop gracefully from the long swaying branches, making this one of the most attractive large-growing pines. Inasmuch as this variety is unaffected by the Pine diseases now so prevalent on the older forms we recommend its more general use. It develops into a handsome tree of somewhat open growth. On this account its beauty is best displayed on a large lawn. See illustration opposite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	30 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00	\$400 00
6 to 8 ft.....	7 50	70 00	650 00
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	80 00	
16 to 25 ft.....	Each \$35 00 to \$100 00		

Corean Pine. PINUS KORAIENSIS. (L). A relatively slow-growing variety that is native in Corea. The needles are dark green and glossy on back and bluish white on the inner sides.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	

Corsican Pine. PINUS LARICIO. (L). This tree seems equal in beauty to the Austrian Pine. Its general appearance and nature of growth is very much the same. Long, dark green needles that grow in pairs. Of rather rapid growth and well suited for group planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	32 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	70 00
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00	90 00

Austrian Pine. VAR. AUSTRIACA. (L). A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00		
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00		
6 to 8 ft.....	15 00		

Swiss Mountain Pine. PINUS MONTANA. (S). A bushy form, with stiff, dark green needles, that is very well suited for group and mass plantings. Excepting that its growth is larger it resembles the better known Mugho Pine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. { Broad and }	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
2 to 3 ft. { well branched }	3 00	25 00	



Bhotan or Himalayan Pine.
See description and prices opposite.



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Mugho Pine. VAR. MUGHUS. (VD). Forms a low, dome-shaped plant. Suitable for lawn specimens or evergreen groups, terraces and rockeries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

Pinus Parviflora. VAR. GLAUCA. (M). A Japanese sort with short, bluish green needles and of distinct, attractive habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	

Bull Pine. PINUS PONDEROSA. (L). Indigenous in our Western States, where it grows to a great height. Useful in ornamental planting, particularly for grouping. The long, twisted needles are dark green and grow in pairs.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00

Red or Norway Pine. PINUS RESINOSA. (L). A very ornamental hardy Pine, with long, olive-green needles. In Winter they turn to a shade of bronze which characterizes this variety. A tree of a fairly compact habit.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 50	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00	90 00

Pitch Pine. PINUS RIGIDA. (M). A native of the eastern United States. Valued most for its ability to grow on poor soils, near the seashore and in bleak, windy places. Of open habit and irregular outline. Stiff, light green needles.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	\$32 50
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	7 50	

White Pine

Pinus Strobus. (L). A grand old favorite that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. For specimen, group or mass planting it is extensively used, as well as for shade and shelter-belts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	42 50	375 00
6 to 8 ft.....	7 50	70 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	90 00	

	Each	Per 10
10 to 14 ft.....	\$12 50	\$25 00

Dwarf White Pine. VAR. NANA. (VD). An interesting plant on account of the fact that it resembles the White Pine and is still so dwarf in its nature of growth. Attractive glaucous foliage. A rare variety that is very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50



Scotch Pine furnished a few years ago from our nurseries. Prices and description below.

Scotch Pine

Pinus Sylvestris. (M). A strong grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent plantings. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter-belts and seashore use. See illustration above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft. { Thrifty, vigorous stock }	3 00	25 00	225 00
5 to 6 ft. { }	5 00	42 50	375 00
6 to 8 ft. { }	7 50	70 00	650 00
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	90 00	

Japanese Black Pine. PINUS THUNBERGII. (M). A large-growing tree of good proportions. The foliage presents a beautiful rich, dark green color. Long rigid needles that grow in pairs. One of the quickest-growing varieties and best for planting in groups or colonies.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	30 00

Douglas Spruce

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. (L). Looks like a Spruce, but is botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical. The growth is rapid, thus adapting the tree to screen and mass plantings. It is very hardy, and on account of its many desirable qualities is increasing each year in popularity.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00		



Retinospora, or Japanese Cypress

JAPANESE trees that grow well here and known botanically as *Chamaecyparis*. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers that thrive in most soils, and seldom attain a greater height than forty feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Hedges and terrace borders are also among their successful assignments. Occasional shearing renders them more compact and brightens their distinct, refined and attractive colors. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.

Obtuse-leaved Retinospora. *RETINOSPORA* *OBTUSA*. (M). Of upright growth. The soft green foliage, arranged in flat filaments, is rich in appearance. The lower branches are retained. Suited for specimen planting or for grouping.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	30 00	275 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	60 00	

var. Crippsi. (S). The golden foliage of this variety is retained during the entire year, making it one of the best yellow forms. When trimmed occasionally it makes a beautiful plant for garden decoration.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	17 50

var. Gracilis Aurea. (S). One of the most beautiful golden evergreens. Graceful, feathery foliage. Quite hardy and suited for individual or group plantings.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	70 00
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00	

var. Gracilis Nana. (VD). A beautiful dwarf evergreen of deep green color. Very slow growth, adapting it for the most limited areas. Rather compact habit. The contorted branchlets give the plant an interesting appearance.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
1 to 1¼ ft.....	2 00	17 50



View in our nursery, showing the ample space allotted each plant for its symmetrical development and the uniformity and excellence of our Evergreens. The variety illustrated is Golden Retinospora, page 22.



Digging Pines at our nursery. The practice of digging Evergreens with a ball of earth originated with us many years ago, and the success that attended transplanting trees handled in this way led to our specializing so extensively with Evergreens, of which we have over 150 acres alone.

Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. VAR. NANA. (D). A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention there. The deep, dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses and rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage that gives it a beautiful individuality.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$7 50	to \$12 50

Golden Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. VAR. NANA AUREA. (D). Similar in character to the preceding, with a clear, golden-colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 1/4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft.....	2 00	17 50
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	3 00	
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	4 00	
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	

var. Tetragonia Aurea. (D). A beautiful little golden evergreen having interesting foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	27 50	250 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	7 50	70 00	

Club Moss Retinospora. VAR. LYCOPODIOIDES. (D). An odd variety of loose, open habit. Rather slow growing and suited best for a mixed planting or border.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	2 50	22 50	
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	3 50	30 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	3 25	30 00	275 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	65 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00	90 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	15 00	125 00	
10 to 14 ft.....	\$15 00	to \$25 00	

Thread-branched Retinospora. VAR. FILIFERA. (S). A broad, bushy tree, with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinct and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	2 25	20 00	\$175 00
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	3 50	30 00	275 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	45 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	50 00	
8 to 12 ft.....	\$12 50	to \$25 00	



Plume-like or Green Retinospora, see page 22. We have many well-formed, bushy, heavy specimens like this one. Six to seven feet trees (as will be noticed on page 22) are but \$6.00 each, and they give very satisfactory immediate results.



MOON'S EVERGREENS



RETINOSPORA OR JAPANESE CYPRESS—Continued

Retinospora Pisifera. var. **FLAVESCENS VARIEGATA;** syn. **LUTESCENS.** (D). This variety presents a golden effect. It seems to be one of the most hardy varieties and one which seems to fill the requirements in so many garden schemes. Its dwarf, compact habit also helps in making it a most useful tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	32 50	\$300 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00	400 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	65 00	
5 to 8 ft. specimens	Each \$10 00 to \$15 00		

var. Plumosa Argentea. (S). An occasional white tip on the ends of the branches gives this variety an individuality all its own.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Plume-like or Green Retinospora. var. **PLUMOSA.** (S). Foliage of light, feathery appearance. The color is a beautiful shade of dark green that looks well with almost any other evergreen. Trees of this color are being used more of late and this season we are offering some beautiful stock particularly in the medium size grades. A very useful and valuable evergreen. See illustration on page 21.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.	Beautiful, compact, symmetrical stock	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		4 50	40 00
6 to 7 ft.		6 00	55 00
12 to 25 ft.	Each \$25 00 to \$60 00		

Golden Retinospora

var. Plumosa Aurea. (S). The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like, golden foliage is particularly bright in Spring. It remains a deep yellow, even through the Winter. It is low-branched, and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrast. A vigorous grower that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for large areas. For window-boxes, vases or for formal gardening its value is realized.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 4 ft.	Compact specimen trees	2 75	22 50
4 to 5 ft.		3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		4 00	37 50
6 to 7 ft.		6 00	50 00
7 to 8 ft.		7 50	65 00
8 to 10 ft.		12 50	
10 to 12 ft.		25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft.		35 00	250 00
14 to 16 ft.		40 00	350 00
16 to 18 ft.	Each \$60 00 to \$75 00		

Silver Retinospora

var. Squarrosa Veitchii. (S). The foliage is feathery and of a rich, silvery, glaucous or steel blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class. A tree which seems to be very popular and one that works in nicely with many plantings. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	15 00	135 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	40 00	350 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	60 00	500 00
7 to 8 ft.	10 00	85 00	
8 to 10 ft.	15 00		

Siebold's Retinospora. var. **SQUARROSA SIEBOLDI.** (D). Bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in Winter. Although it is not a long-lived tree it is valuable for the color of its foliage, which is perhaps best displayed in a planting of mixed evergreens.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 75	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50



Silver Retinospora at our nursery, see description and prices above. The six to seven feet and the seven to eight feet specimens which we offer will make a similar showing.

Japanese Umbrella Pines

Sciadopitys verticillata. (S). A Japanese tree of pyramidal character and slow growth when young. The odd foliage is arranged in whorls of fifteen to thirty long, narrow needles of lustrous deep green color. A rare tree and a gem in any collection. Beautiful either as a specimen or for group planting.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	
4 to 5 ft.	\$10 00 to 12 50	
5 to 6 ft.	12 50 to 15 00	
6 to 7 ft.	15 00 to 20 00	
7 to 8 ft.	20 00 to 25 00	

Taxus: Yews

Yews are rather small-growing evergreens that are highly ornamental and effective in bed, group or specimen planting. They withstand clipping well, and are therefore well suited for producing formal effects. The European varieties should not be subjected to unduly exposed situations.

English Yew. TAXUS BACCATA. (S). This is the tree used for evergreen hedges in many English gardens. In protected places it seems to do well here. The foliage is a beautiful rich shade of green. We offer some fine, large specimens of this choice tree.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	
6 to 10 ft.	\$15 00 to \$25 00	

Golden English Yew. VAR. AUREA. (S). A golden form of the above.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	27 50

Erect English Yew. VAR. ERECTA. (D). This seems to be the most hardy upright-growing variety. It is very compact and symmetrical, suiting it for formal planting. Good, dark green color.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	

Irish or Pyramidal Yew. VAR. FASTIGIATA. (D). Splendid little cone-shaped tree that is erect and slender. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Well suited for group and formal planting.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	

Golden Irish Yew. VAR. FASTIGIATA AUREA. (D). In character similar to the preceding, with young foliage a brilliant golden yellow.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00

var. Tardiva. (VD). A valuable, low-spreading variety. Beautiful, dark green foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft. x 1 to 1¼ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50

Japanese Yew. TAXUS CUSPIDATA. (S). A slow-growing variety that is valuable on account of its hardiness. The dark-green color of the foliage is retained all the year.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	7 50	

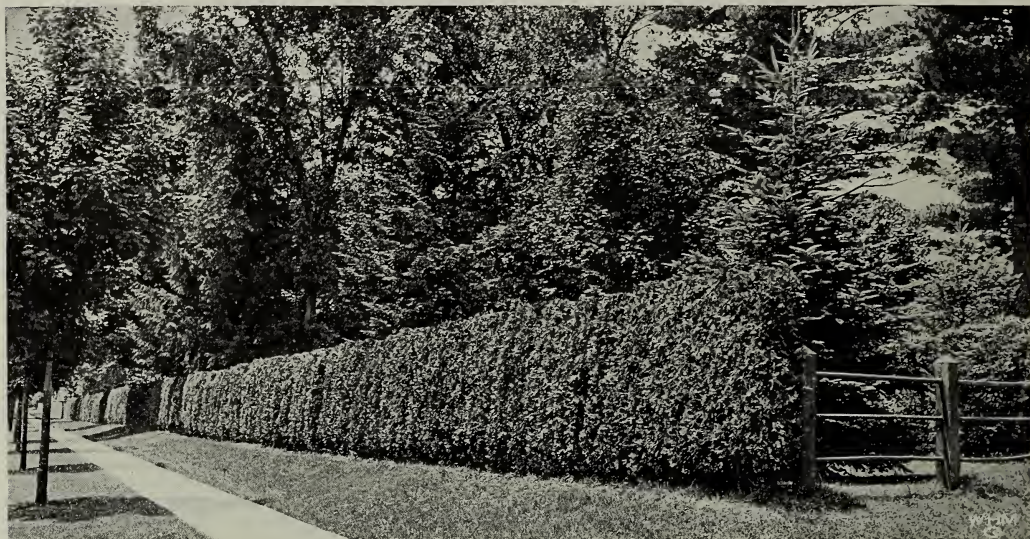
var. Nana; syn. Brevifolia. (D). A Japanese form that seems very satisfactory for planting here. Left to grow naturally it is of rather irregular outline and somewhat spreading. More hardy than the English varieties while the foliage is just as beautiful.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00



AN EVERGREEN PLANTING AT OUR NURSERIES THAT SHOWS THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK

(1) Koster's Blue Spruce, page 16. (2) Silver Retinospora, page 22. (3) Green Retinospora, page 22. (4) Geo. Peabody Arborvitæ, page 24. (5) Azalea Amoena, page 30. (6) Swiss Stone Pine, page 18. (7) Colorado Spruce, page 16. (8) Alcock's Spruce, page 14.



Hedge of *Arborvitæ* planted by us for the late Grover Cleveland at his home in Princeton, N. J. The American variety (*Thuya Occidentalis*) is used here. In addition to making splendid hedges, it is well suited for tall screens against clothes yards, objectionable buildings or other ugly outlooks. The true Pyramidal *Arborvitæ* (*Thuya Pyramidalis*), page 26, is similar and can be used for the same purpose. We have a splendid stock of both kinds in sizes large enough for immediate results.

Thuya. Arborvitæ

THESE highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as large areas. They are generally hardy, grow vigorously in varied soils, and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decorations. The tall-growing varieties make beautiful hedges. When so used they make a splendid

background for other ornamental plants, and provide protection and seclusion for the flower and vegetable garden.

American *Arborvitæ*, or White Cedar

***Thuya Occidentalis*. (M).** A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This *Arborvitæ* should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequalled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter-belts or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

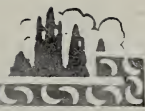
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
6 to 7 ft.....	4 00	35 00	325 00
7 to 8 ft.....	5 00	45 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	6 00	55 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	\$7 50 to \$10 00		

Oregon Cedar. T. GIGANTEA; syn. LOBBI. (L). In the east it succeeds best in sheltered locations. It is rare in ornamental plantings, but well suited for such, as it lends variety and interest.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft.....	7 50	
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	

Geo. Peabody *Arborvitæ*. T. OCCIDENTALIS VAR. AUREA. (S). A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen, and highly valued for contrast in foliage effects. Aside from its color it is similar to the American *Arborvitæ*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$85 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 75	15 00	135 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	27 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50	40 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00		



On this estate, near Bryn Mawr, Pa., a vista has been cut through the native woods and the bare appearance of the opening softened by a plantation of native Pines and Hemlocks from our nurseries.

var. Burrowii. (S). Distinguished by bright golden yellow foliage in Spring, which afterward turns green. A compact-growing variety of conical outline that is good for grouping or border planting.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00

var. Columbia; syn. Thuya Queen Victoria. (S). Foliage remarkable for its pretty yellowish white markings. The effect produced is quite different, making it a valuable tree for adding variety to an evergreen planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50

Compact Arborvitæ

var. Compacta. (D). Dwarf, dense evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decoration or small, low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect. One of the best evergreens for formal decorations in vases.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00		

Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ. VAR. DOUGLASII AUREA. (S). Valued for its color which is of a good golden shade, particularly during the growing months. Broad, conical outline.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50
6 to 8 ft.	7 50	

Douglas' Pyramidal Arborvitæ. VAR. DOUGLASII PYRAMIDALIS. (S). Foliage of this variety is the most ornamental of all Arborvitæ, being somewhat crested and of a good dark green color. A rare, attractive evergreen of pyramidal habit. Its many good qualities class it among the most attractive evergreens.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	47 50
6 to 8 ft.	7 50	65 00

var. Elegantissima. (S). A broad, bushy tree of conical outline. Although somewhat similar to other kinds, it possesses many merits commending it for more general planting.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 00	

Heath-leaved Arborvitæ. VAR. ERICOIDES. (D). Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decorations in small areas and in the front of evergreen beds. The green foliage turns to bronze in Winter, making it very conspicuous at that season of the year.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

Globe Arborvitæ

var. Globosa. (VD). Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groups, for specimens, vases or for formal planting about garden walks, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	

Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ

var. Hoveyii. (VD). Resembles T. Compacta, and is useful in the same way; it differs principally in having lighter tints in its foliage.

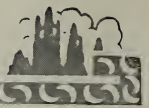
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1¼ to 1½ ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00



Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ, showing how it may be used at the intersection of a walk. The Compact Arborvitæ and the varieties Intermedia, Parson's Compacta and Pumila on page 26 are all very similar to this one and may be used in the same way, or for bed planting, or as low Evergreen hedges.



MOON'S EVERGREENS



A planting of Moon's Evergreens made during the Spring of 1913, which hides the drying-yard of this residence. The assortment of Evergreens we have includes many big specimens like these, which will just as quickly shut out any unattractive view that you may have. Write us about hiding them.

THUYA: ARBORVITÆ—Continued

Thuya Occidentalis. VAR. INTERMEDIA. (VD). Dark green foliage. They develop into nice globular specimens that are useful in the execution of many gardens. Its dwarf nature adapts it for limited areas.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1¼ to 1½ ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00	

var. Parsons' Compacta. (D). The largest and quickest-growing dwarf Arborvitæ. Keeps very symmetrical of its own accord and looks neat and attractive at all times. A splendid evergreen for formal effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1¼ to 1½ ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00	

var. plicata. (S). A compact, upright form of light green color. The branches are short and rather rigid. It resembles somewhat the Siberian Arborvitæ which is so popular for lawn planting. Useful for mixed planting, particularly about foundations of buildings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	

Weeping Arborvitæ. VAR. PENDULA. (D). An odd but interesting variety. The foliage droops gracefully from the contorted branches.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	

var. pumila. (D). Dwarf, compact form. Not quite so formal as the other dwarf varieties. Good, hardy, green sort that is useful in planting when slow-growing trees are wanted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1¼ to 1½ ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	

Pyramidal Arborvitæ

var. Pyramidalis. (M). Similar to American Arborvitæ (T. Occidentalis), but more dense in habit, and retains its lustrous green color all Winter. It is of the same columnar habit, adapting it for formal planting; also suitable for lawn specimens, evergreen groups and hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50	65 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 25	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00	
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	45 00	400 00
7 to 8 ft.	6 00	55 00	500 00
8 to 10 ft.	7 50	70 00	



MOON'S EVERGREENS



Vervæne's Arborvitæ. VAR. VERVÆNEANA. (S). Green and golden colors are prettily mingled in the foliage. Of pyramidal growth and suited for group and border planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00	

Siberian Arborvitæ. VAR. WAREANA; *syn.* SIBERICA. (S). Of lower growth than the other pyramidal forms. The branches are stouter and the dark, rich, green foliage more dense. On account of its good color and extreme hardness this variety is much in demand for general purposes. Its slow nature of growth adds also to its value.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$110 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50	250 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	35 00	

Golden Siberian Arborvitæ. VAR. AUREA. (S). The color of this tree is different from any other evergreen. It is bushy, of conical outline, and very symmetrical.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	

var. Riversii. (D). An upright-growing variety that is broad at the base and pyramidal in outline. Good green color.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 75	15 00

var. Reidii. (D). Broad, bushy, conical outline. Of good color and a very desirable variety which is especially adapted to southern plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	225 00

Thuyopsis

Sitka Cypress. THUYOPSIS BOREALIS. CHAMÆCYPARIS NUTKÆNSIS. (M). A good specimen tree; also useful in bed and group plantings, in sheltered or southern positions. Regularly furnished with graceful, slightly drooping branches.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50	13 50

Silver Sitka Cypress. VAR. GLAUCA. (M). The beauty of the foliage is seldom excelled by any other evergreen. Being of a light gray or silvery hue makes it still more ornamental, classing it among the finest evergreens. Like the above variety it does best in protected locations in this latitude.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Standish's Sitka Cypress. THUYOPSIS STANDISHII; *syn.* THUYA JAPONICA. (M). A pyramidal tree of graceful, drooping habit with bright green foliage. While it is closely related to the Thuyas or Arborvitæ this tree develops into a much more attractive specimen than any variety of that family.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50



A lawn at Overbrook, Pa., planted with Moon's trees and shrubbery during Spring of 1913. The Umbrella Catalpa at either side of the entrance existed at time planting was done; otherwise, the effect is such as can be readily produced within a few months with our nursery products.



A sunken garden on the P. A. B. Widener estate, near Philadelphia, that has been extensively planted with a general assortment of Moon's Evergreens.—*Wm. Kleinheinz, Sup't.*

Tsuga. Hemlock

TSUGA CANADENSIS. (M). A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and wind-breaks, as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer mostly a good loam that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted, because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or screens. For this purpose it rivals the famous Yews of England.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00	235 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	70 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	9 00	80 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	10 00	90 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	12 50	110 00	

Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. VAR. SARGENTII PENDULA. (D). A beautiful tree; growing into a low, broad specimen of graceful weeping habit. Quite rare and considered by many the best evergreen of this type.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 ¼ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft.....	3 00	27 50
1 ½ to 2 ft.....	4 00	37 50
2 to 2 ½ ft.....	\$7 50	\$10 00

Southern Hemlock. TSUGA CAROLINIANA. (L). A rare tree which is a native of the Southern Appalachians. Equally if not more beautiful than the common Hemlock, but a smaller tree. Hardy in the Northern States.

	Each	Per 10
1 ½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	45 00

Japanese Hemlock. TSUGA SIEBOLDII. (L). The leaves are a glossy, dark green marked by two white lines beneath. Very distinct from our American variety, but equally as ornamental. Quite rare in the gardens of this country.

	Each	Per 10
1 ½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.....	7 50	



Planting at the entrance to the Widener estate. An assortment of Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs has been used so that the effect is attractive the year 'round.

Evergreen Shrubs

THESE "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year, because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in Winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Another desirable quality most of them have is a fondness for shady places, so that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots, which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule, they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory plants to use. Many of the plants under this heading are most effective and more satisfactory when planted in large masses with the ground kept well mulched.

Abelia: Bush Arbutus

Abelia rupestris; syn. A. Grandiflora. Graceful, arching branches; small, glossy leaves and beautiful small white flowers blushed with pink. A persistent bloomer during the Summer months. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong plants.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

Andromeda

Andromeda Floribunda; syn. Pieris Floribunda. A low-growing plant, with myrtle-like foliage and tiny pure white flowers that resemble sprays of Lily-of-the-Valley and appear in early Spring.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	20 00

A. Japonica. A beautiful low shrub, with drooping racemes of small, white, wax-like flowers in May and June. A desirable plant at the front of groups of broad-leaved evergreens or in shaded places.

	Each	Per 10
1 ¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	15 00



MOON'S EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Azaleas

For the Deciduous varieties of Azalea, see page 61.

Azalea Indica. VAR. AMENA. A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in Winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of cerise flowers that hold their beauty a long time. Such beautiful little plants are ornamental anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, groups, or for bordering Rhododendron and Kalmia beds. The habit of this Azalea is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low-flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it. Will grow satisfactorily in either shady or sunny locations. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 1/4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
2 to 2 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 to 2 ft.			
Each	Per 10	Per 100	
\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00	
2 1/2 to 3 ft. x 2 to 2 1/2 ft.			
4 00	35 00	300 00	

var. Hinode-giri. A Japanese variety of great beauty. The flowers which appear in April or May are of a brilliant scarlet color and are borne in great profusion. A comparatively new sort. Similar in growth to Azalea Amena except that the leaves are larger.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 1/4 ft. . .	\$1 50	\$13 50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft. . .	2 00	17 50

A. Rosmarinifolia var. alba; syn. **Leucantheum.** A profusion of large, single, white, attractive flowers in early Spring. The foliage is attractive most of the year, but truly speaking is not entirely evergreen. Does well in partially shaded places.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2 1/2 ft. . . .	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 1/2 to 3 ft. . . .	3 00	27 50

var. Narcissiflora. Flowers of this kind are double and of a light purple color. Foliage good, but not entirely evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft. . . .	\$2 50	\$22 50

There are numerous other varieties of trees and shrubs that we have in stock which space in this catalogue does not admit of inserting. Write us if you don't find what you want.

Calluna: The Scotch Heather

Calluna Vulgaris. This is the heather referred to in literature. A low-growing evergreen shrub, which grows naturally through northern Europe and seems to do well here. The pink flowers which line the branches in the Spring of the year add to its beauty, making the plant an interesting and beautiful addition to an evergreen bed.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 1/4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

var. alba. Like the above, with very small green leaves which cling closely to the branches. This variety has white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1 1/4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Chamædaphne

Leather Leaf. CHAMÆDAPHNE CALYCVLATA. Low, bushy plant, with very early white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 in.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00



The multitude of flowers which the Azalea Amena has is well shown from this bush at Princeton, N. J., on the lawn of one of our customers. Imagine how gorgeous it is with myriads of cerise flowers!



A planting of Boxwood edging in Trenton, N. J., supplied by us during the Spring of 1913. The effect was immediate and of the 700 furnished not a plant was lost. The variety used was *Buxus Sempervirens*.

Buxus: Boxwood

Common Tree Box. *BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS*. This variety is a familiar sight on the lawns of many of our old historic homes. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms. When so treated, they are generally used in the formal garden or for producing similar effects elsewhere about the lawn. The smaller sizes are also planted for hedges, along walks, around cemetery lots or wherever a plant of this quality is desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 1/4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$45 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	1 75	15 00	
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

Globe Shape. Closely clipped symmetrical specimens of globular outline suitable for formal effects or for vases.

	Each	Per 10
12 in. x 12 in.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
15 in. x 15 in.....	5 00	45 00

Pyramidal Form. Excellent specimens trained to a regular pyramidal shape.

	Each	Per 10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	70 00

Standards. Trimmed to tree shape. The compact and symmetrical globular heads above a smooth, straight stem make a most artistic effect for use in vases and for formal gardens.

	Each
18 to 24 in. stem; 20 to 24 in. dia. of head ...	\$5 00

Five or more plants of any one variety at price per 10; 25 or more at price per 100

var. *Angustifolia*. This variety grows a little more quickly and is a trifle more loose and open, than the common boxwood described above. Will grow just as satisfactorily and can be used in the same ways. Long narrow pointed leaves distinguish it.

	Each	Per 10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.....	10 00	80 00

var. *Latifolia aurea*. The leaves of this sort are large and rather oval in shape. Early in Spring the new growth is of a decided golden color which changes to almost green as the season advances. The plants offered are broad and bushy.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

var. *rotundifolia*. A beautiful variety having large round leaves which are of a good dark green color. Develops into a globular shaped bush, that can be planted and used wherever an effect such as boxwood produces is desired.

	Each	Per 10
2 1/2 to 3 x 2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00

Dwarf Box. *VAR. SUFFRUTICOSA*. The variety so extensively used for edging walks, and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly, and reaches after many years a height no greater than 3 to 5 feet. In edging walks set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 5 in.....	\$1 00	\$6 50	\$50 00



MOON'S EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Horizontalis. PROSTRATE COTONEASTER. A low shrub with spreading branches, bearing small pink flowers and red fruit. One of the most effective fruiting evergreen shrubs for rockeries. Beautiful dark green foliage that is retained during the Winter.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

C. Microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER. A small, low-growing shrub densely branched, with narrow, shining leaves, white flowers, usually solitary. Bright red fruit that persists until Winter.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	75	6 00

Daphne: Garland Flower

Daphne cneorum. A low, prostrate evergreen plant, with small pink, fragrant flowers in May and occasionally later. Very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 12 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 50

Ilex: The Hollies

English Holly. ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. Dark, glossy, prickly leaves. Erect, shapely habit; fond of sandy soils, though it grows well in other places. Although a beautiful plant it is not entirely satisfactory north of Philadelphia.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00

Japanese Holly. ILEX CRENATA. Small, dark, attractive leaves. It withstands shearing and may be trained into any desired form. Splendidly suited for seashore planting. Not dependably hardy north of New York City, but a splendid plant where it can be safely used.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	40 00

American Holly. ILEX OPACA. A fine, broad-leaved evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Grows as far north as Boston. The dark green foliage and bright red berries present an agreeable contrast.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Euonymus

Erect growing evergreen shrubs with broad, glossy leaves which are attractive both Summer and Winter. Grows in sunny or partially shaded places, but north of Philadelphia these varieties are hardy only in sheltered positions. For the deciduous species see under Shrubs; for climbing species see under Vines.

Japanese Euonymus. EUONYMUS JAPONICA. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Splendid for adding variety to a mixed planting of evergreens. Also suited for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. { Splendid stock of our own northern growing }	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
2 to 2½ ft. { }	1 50	12 50	100 00
2½ to 3 ft. { }	2 00	17 50	

Silver Euonymus. VAR. ARGENTEA. Leaves beautifully variegated with silvery white markings. Splendid for producing color contrasts in a mixed planting of evergreens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 in. . . { Splendid stock of our own northern growing }	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1½ to 2 ft. { }	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 2½ ft. { }	2 00	17 50	
2½ to 3 ft. { }	2 50	22 50	

Golden Euonymus. VAR. AUREA. The yellow marking on the leaves is very brilliant, making it a showy and attractive plant when something of this kind is desired.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50



A planting of Rhododendrons against house foundations with globe-shaped Boxwood at either side of the walk. Rhododendrons endure shady positions and consequently are often about the only plants available for veranda plantings like this in locations where the sun does not reach.

Kalmia: Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Bushy shrubs, with elongated oblong leaves, which are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early Spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They are useful for massing with Rhododendrons or by themselves. When used either way, as an undergrowth in woodlands, they produce splendid natural landscapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00

Ledum

Labrador Tea. LEDUM LATIFOLIUM. Very hardy, low, bushy shrub. White flowers in early Summer. Leaves fragrant when bruised.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbæi; syn. ANDROMEDA CATESBÆI. DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in Autumn. In early Spring drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white wax-like flowers add to its beauty.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Mahonia

Holly-leaved Mahonia. MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA. Native along the Pacific Coast, but does well here with slight protection. Handsome prickly foliage that is a deep, glossy green in Spring and turns to a bright bronze color in Winter. Its good qualities commend it for many places, especially for planting in connection with Azalea Amœna, with which it produces an agreeable contrast in foliage effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

var. rotundifolia Harveyi. An improved form of Mahonia aquifolia. Habit of growth is similar to above, but leaves are somewhat more spiny and growth more rapid. This variety is quite hardy and better suited to withstand severe Winters.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$15 00

Japanese Mahonia. MAHONIA JAPONICA. A beautiful plant, but not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia. Large compound leaves that are dark green and produce a beautiful contrast with other evergreens. It has an additional value in the yellow flowers that appear in long racemes early in the Spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 25	10 00	85 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	15 00	

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium. An attractive evergreen shrub with stiff, prickly foliage. Will grow in either sunlight or shade, but is not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia. In appearance it resembles very much the English Holly (Ilex Aquifolia).

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00

Yucca Filamentosa: Adam's Needle

In June and July it sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders. Grows well most anywhere and endures dry, sandy soils, where little else will grow. The flowers come after most other Evergreen Shrubs have finished blooming. This gives them an additional value for extending the season. The evergreen foliage harmonizes well with other Broad-leaved Evergreens. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft., strong plants,	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
1¼ to 2 ft., large clumps,	75	5 00	35 00



Yucca or Adam's Needle. A plant of tropical appearance that flowers in early Summer. It is well adapted for planting in colonies or among shrubbery or perennial borders.



Rhododendrons

EXPERIENCE has proven that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. No flowers are more gorgeous than these grand shrubs when they are all aglow with their great masses of bloom. Not only are the flowers attractive, but the heavy, shiny, green leaves enliven the landscape even in Winter.

Rhododendrons do well in most soils free from limestone, and to obtain success with them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In Summer a light mulch of cut grass retains the moisture, and in Winter a heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower-buds and foliage. After each flowering season remove the seed pods so as to throw the strength into the formation of flower buds for the next season.

Rhododendron Catawbiense

Rhododendron Catawbiense. This is our native variety, indigenous to the Allegheny Mountains. Perfectly hardy and one of the best of all Rhododendrons. The flowers which are produced in late Spring are of a lilac-purple color.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

The gorgeous display that this class of plants makes in May is known to most persons. The color in the flowers of the different varieties ranges from white through shades of pink to brilliant red and approaches blue in some of the purple tones. We offer for Spring delivery the following varieties. It is possible however, that early sales may break our assortment, so it is advisable that purchasers name a second choice or simply state the color desired.

Sizes and prices of Hybrid Rhododendrons.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50	13 50	125 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	18 50	175 00

List of Varieties

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy red, or really a deep pink.
Album Elegans. White.
Album Novum. Delicate pink, almost white.
Atrosanguineum. Deep blood red.
Boule de Neige. Pure white. A dwarf variety.
Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.
Catawbiense alba. Pure white flowers. A good white variety. Flowers early.
Catherine Van Tol. Beautiful pink.
Charles Bagley. Cherry red. Fine variety.
Charles Dickens. Deep scarlet; one of the best.
C. S. Sargent. Brilliant red.
Delicatissima. White. A very late bloomer.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac. A very hardy sort.
Edward S. Rand. Rich scarlet, a handsome flower.
General Grant. Rosy scarlet.
Giganteum. Deep pink.
Hanna Felix. Good pinkish red. A new variety.
H. H. Hunnewell. Crimson, one of the best.
H. W. Sargent. Deep crimson, a fine variety.
Kettledrum. Deep red or rich purplish crimson.
Lady Armstrong. Pale rose—really a good pink.
Lady Claremont. Rosy scarlet.
Minnie. White, chocolate spots.
Mrs. Milner. Red or crimson.
Roseum Elegans. Purple.



Bed of Hybrid Rhododendrons from our nursery.

Dwarf Rhododendrons

These low-growing plants are splendid for use where a dwarf evergreen shrub is required, and well adapted for planting in the front of beds of larger Rhododendrons or with Azaleas.

Ferrugineum. Native of mountains of Central Europe. Beautiful deep pink flowers. Leaves are small, pointed and rather pubescent.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50

Myrtifolium. MYRTLE-LEAVED RHODODENDRON. Beautiful, small pink flowers. A compact grower with good dark green leaves.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1¼ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00

Wilsonianum. Pinkish flowers. A dwarf, dense form, with splendid foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft. specimens		\$3 00

Native Rhododendron

Rhododendron Maximum. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. For covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more attractive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	30 00	225 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	40 00	300 00

Rhododendrons are good for shady places



View in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, where Moon's trees have been extensively used.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHADE trees are of universal appreciation and of almost as great applicability. They are in demand for both city and country. Certain street trees in Paris and Berlin, for instance, are of world renown and help to invite to these places many an American traveler. Our cities can be made just as beautiful with your co-operation. The initial cost of trees is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting.

Trees can also be used as a background for other ornamental plantings, as screens for objectionable views, or closely planted on steep hillsides to prevent erosion.

Of course their value for decorating the lawn must not be overlooked, and in the assortment that follows will be found species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant Autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf-growing sorts; in fact, something suitable for "Every Place and Purpose."

All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well-headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted, and are prepared for moving.

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow we have marked the varieties as follows: (L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity; (M) from 30 to 60 feet; (S) 20 to 30 feet; (D) 10 to 20 feet; (VD) less than 10 feet.



Acer. The Maples

THIS most popular group of shade trees is hardy, vigorous, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. In Autumnal coloring we find the Maples ranking first among the large assortment of shade trees. As a family, they vary greatly in their adaptability; the following descriptions of each sort tells briefly the purposes for which each is best suited.

In addition to the standard varieties, we also offer several new kinds that will make interesting specimens of value on most any lawn. Generally speaking, these trees grow easily and require very little care and attention.

European Cork Maple

European Cork Maple. ACER CAMPESTRIS. (M). A fine, low, bushy tree to use for screening purposes. Grows slowly into a small, handsome tree with thick rounded head. The leaves are rather small and the bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry ground. It withstands shearing and can be planted for hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft. { Exception- } \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00			
8 to 10 ft. { ally fine } 2 00 17 50			
12 to 14 ft. { bushy stock } 3 50 30 00			

Vine Maple. ACER CIRCINATUM. (S). A small tree or shrub with round leaves that turn a gorgeous orange and scarlet in Autumn. Native along the Pacific Coast, but grows well here and makes a splendid tree for natural landscapes.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 75	15 00

Silver Maple. ACER DASYCARPUM; *syn.* SACCHARINUM. (L). A most reliable grower in all sections, and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery undersurface is beautifully displayed. A good tree to plant in damp soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. . .	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. . .	1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. . .	2 00	15 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. . .	3 00	27 50	

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. VAR. WEIRI LACINIATUM. (M). The leaves are cut more deeply than those of its parent, the Silver Maple. It grows more rapidly and is distinguishable by its slender branches, that droop gracefully. A desirable quick-growing lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. . .	1 35	12 50	

Red Colchicum Maple. ACER LEATUM. VAR. RUBRUM; *syn.* COLCHICUM RUBRUM. (M). A rare medium-sized tree that is bright red as the new leaves unfurl. The young twigs are also red and attractive in Winter.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. . .	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. . .	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. . .	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. . .	3 50	30 00
14 to 16 ft., 4 to 5 in. . .	\$7 50	\$10 00

Norway Maple. ACER PLATANOIDES. (M). A handsome tree, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches, and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees, and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street plantings. For the latter purpose it has been said by many writers of the best authority to be one of the few trees that will grow satisfactorily under city conditions.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	1 75	15 00	135 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2 00	17 50	160 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2¼ in.	2 50	22 50	200 00
14 to 16 ft., 2¼ to 2½ in.	3 00	25 00	225 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	4 00	37 50	340 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.	6 00	50 00	

Well-formed vigorous stock that has been frequently transplanted



A Norway Maple from our nurseries that is growing on the grounds of the State Hospital at Trenton, N. J., photographed about eight years after planting. The splendid stock which we now have will make just such shade or avenue trees as this one.

MOON'S TREES

Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder. ACER NEGUNDO. (M). A rapid-growing tree of irregular spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the Ash. Grows well in exposed positions, dry and barren soils. Although this tree has been used more generally perhaps in the Central West, where it grows under adverse conditions, there are many places here where it can be planted to advantage—particularly in poor soil where an inexpensive tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.,	75	5 00	40 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in.,	1 00	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	1 50	12 50	100 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	1 75	15 00	125 00
16 to 18 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	3 00	25 00	
18 to 20 ft., 3 to 4 in.,	4 00	30 00	

Purple Maple. ACER PLATANOIDES. VAR. GEN-EVA. (M). The leaves of this sort are green when they first unfurl, and later turn to red or purple. Similar in growth to the Norway Maple.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.....	2 00	17 50

Globe Norway Maple. VAR. GLOBOSA. (D). A round-headed form of compact growth. With occasional trimming it produces a symmetrical effect. Useful for formal planting rather than for shade.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. stem, 2 to 3 ft. diameter of head....	\$5 00
6 to 7 ft. stem, 2 to 3 ft. diameter of head....	6 00
7 to 8 ft. stem, 2 to 3 ft. diameter of head....	7 50

Bush Form. (VD). Branched closely to the ground.

	Each
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	7 50

var. Pyramidalis nana. (D). An interesting variety, branched to the ground. Slow growth. Pyramidal in outline, presenting a unique appearance.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.....	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	7 50

var. Reitenbachii. (M). This variety comes out in the Spring with purple foliage which later changes to green. Although somewhat similar, we believe the following variety to be a superior sort.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

Purple Norway Maple. VAR. SCHWEDLERI. (M). The new leaves are red or purplish, and later turn to green. This coloring, although possibly somewhat unnatural, gives the tree an individuality in the Spring season that commends it as an ornamental tree of value. Its nature of growth and many good qualities are much the same as the Norway Maple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	\$1 75	\$15 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	2 50	20 00	\$190 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	3 50	30 00	275 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	5 00		

Sycamore Maple. ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS. (M). A handsome tree that grows quickly, forming a spreading, open head and having large, dark green leaves. Save for the darker color of the leaves its habit and uses are similar to the Norway Maple.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 00	17 50
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	5 00	40 00
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.....	\$10 00	to \$15 00
18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in.....	15 00	25 00

Purple Sycamore Maple. VAR. PURPUREA. (M). The undersurface of the leaves is of a decided purple color that blends well with the green upper-surface and makes this variety a very interesting one for lawn planting. It is remarkably attractive when tossed about by the wind, as then the dual coloring of the leaves glistens beautifully.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	4 00	37 50
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	7 50	70 00
16 to 20 ft., 4 to 6 in.....	\$10 00	to \$25 00



A nursery planting of our Sugar Maples. This view shows how straight are the trunks of the trees and how vigorous the foliage growth. The stock we offer contains many thousands of such trees. For prices see page 38.



MOON'S TREES



Sugar, or Rock Maple. ACER SACCHARUM. (L). Much used for shade on lawns and public parks. Also suited for street planting in suburban localities. Being naturally somewhat higher headed than the Norway Maple many people prefer it to that variety. It is this maple whose leaves in the Fall turn to such brilliant shades of orange and crimson. Is found growing naturally throughout the Eastern United States where in some sections the sap of the trees is used for maple sugar. It was in the heart of the "Berkshires" that the early settlers learned the art of Maple sugar making from the Indians. See illustration opposite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2 50	22 50	
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	4 00		
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.	10 00	85 00	
18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in.	17 50	150 00	
16 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in.	Each 35 00		

Siberian Maple. ACER TATARICUM. VAR. GINNALA. (D). A shrubby tree, with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early Autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects, and splendid for mass and bank plantings. Individually it makes a neat little tree. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00	45 00

Red, or Scarlet Maple. ACER RUBRUM. (M). A native species, with fine, rounded head; beautiful red blossoms and fruits in Spring; gorgeous Autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2 00	17 50
14 to 18 ft., 3 to 5 in.	Each \$7 50 to \$15 00	

We invite your correspondence whenever you want information regarding hardy plants for outdoor decorations.



A Sugar Maple on the lawn of the Curtis estate, near Philadelphia, that was supplied by us about ten years ago. The straight, vigorous stock that we are offering may be expected to make just such specimens as this. — Arthur Shurtleff, Landscape Architect.

Japanese Maples

Charming and distinctive effects are possible with these choice little trees that have such a variation of foliage. The Autumn tints are striking. Being of small size, the plants may be used where space is limited; especially adapted for planting in front of evergreen borders, in groups for color effects, or individually in prominent places; they are hardy in all but the coldest sections. Transplant easily and are attractive even when quite small. The fact that they will grow in partially shaded places makes them still more valuable.

Acer Japonicum. (D). A tree of open, spreading habit, with large, dark green leaves.

	Each
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50
5 to 6 ft.	10 00

var. Filicifolium. (D). Of spreading nature and irregular outline. Its principal beauty is in the delicately cut green leaves, which are very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$5 00 to \$7 50	

MOON'S TREES

Green Japanese Maple. ACER POLYMORPHUM. (D).

This is the parent of all the following varieties. It is the tallest and most hardy variety. It has bright green foliage in Spring and Summer, and in Fall the leaves are often of different shades, some scarlet, some yellow and some of both shades combined. But, whatever the color, there is a gorgeous showing. The leaves are finely cut and very attractive. Its nature of growth is rather compact. There is scarcely any lawn but what there is some place where these Japanese Maples can be planted to advantage.

	Each	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00
6 to 10 ft.....	Each \$10 00 to \$20 00	

Red Leaf Japan Maple. VAR. ATROPURPUREUM. (D).

This is the red-leaved Japan Maple which is so popular for lawn planting. Although the coloring of the foliage is very noticeable in early Spring, it changes more or less to green as the season advances. After the trees become thoroughly established their color is more permanent.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. {	\$1 50	\$12 50	
2 to 2½ ft. {	2 00	17 50	
2½ to 3 ft. {	2 50	22 50	
3 to 4 ft. {	4 00	35 00	\$300 00
	Each		
4 to 5 ft. {	\$5 00	\$10 00	
5 to 6 ft. {	10 00	15 00	

Cut Leaf Red Japan Maple. VAR. ATROPURPUREUM DISSECTUM. (VD).

Low, spreading habit, with a somewhat weeping tendency. Dark red leaves which are as deeply and delicately cut as a fern.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	32 50
	Each	
2½ to 3 ft., bushy specimens..	\$5 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft., bushy specimens..	7 50	12 50

Golden-Leaved Japanese Maple. VAR. AU-REUM. (VD). A distinct and desirable sort of upright open habit. The only variety with foliage of this color and one of the few Japan Maples with leaves that are not deeply divided.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. {	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
2 to 2½ ft. {	2 50	22 50	
2½ to 3 ft. {	3 00	27 50	
3 to 4 ft. {	4 00		

var. Reticulata. (VD). Green leaves mottled with pink and white. A compact growing variety.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	\$27 50

var. Rosea marginatis. (VD). As the name implies, the leaves of this variety are margined with delicate pink. An attractive, rather dwarf variety.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	

var. Rubrum. (D). The leaves are deep red and the color possibly retained better than the more common red-leaved variety listed above.

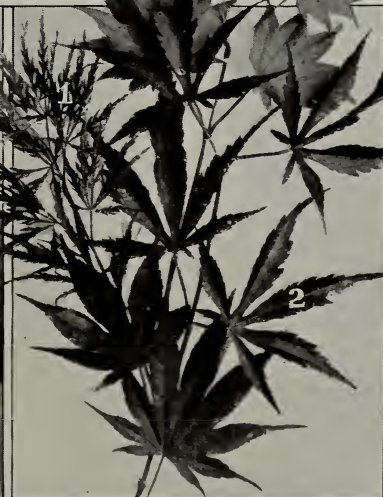
	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00

var. Scolopendifolium rubrum. (VD). Red foliage, deeply cut. An odd, but interesting, addition to any collection.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	35 00

var. Versicolor. (VD). Leaves curiously tinted with pink and white. A characteristic Japanese tree well suited for groups or for the embellishment of Japanese Gardens.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50	65 00



Specimen of Green Japanese Maple. The Red-leaved form is similar in outline and equally hardy, and desired by those who prefer the red foliage.

Foliage of Japanese Maples. No. 1, Cut-leaved Red Japan Maple; No. 2, Green Japanese Maple and Red-leaved Japan Maple; No. 3, Golden-leaved Japanese Maple.



No. 1, Horse Chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*. One of the most showy of the flowering trees, and well suited for lawn or avenue planting, see below. No. 2, *Magnolia Tripetala*, a tree with tropical looking foliage and large white flowers in June.

Aesculus: Horse Chestnut

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut. *AESCULUS CARNEA*; *syn. RUBICUNDA*. (M). Valued principally for the color of its flowers, which vary in tone from scarlet to red.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Ohio Buckeye. *AESCULUS GLABRA*. (M). Grows naturally throughout the state of Ohio, which has been named the "Buckeye State," after this tree, which characterizes the landscape there. A large tree with spreading branches. Large compound leaves which retain their green color better than the European species. Yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	4 00	35 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	6 00	

White-flowering European Horse Chestnut. *AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM*. (M). Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage. Frequently the leaves of this type seem to burn or brown during the Summer; it has been found that they are not so apt to do so when the trees are planted in locations with rather moist soil. See illustration above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	3 50	30 00	250 00
10 to 12 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	5 00	45 00	

40

The planting of trees and shrubbery is not an expense, for they enhance real estate values, which makes their purchase a safe and sure investment

Double White-flowering Horse Chestnut. *VAR. ALBA FLORE-PLENO*. (M). One of the best flowering shade trees. Its general appearance and nature of growth are the same as the common Horse Chestnut.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 50	22 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	5 00	40 00

Yellow Buckeye. *AESCULUS OCTANDRA*; *syn. FLAVA*. (M). A beautiful tree, producing yellow flowers in long panicles. The leaves are less apt to "brown" during dry Summer weather.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	3 00	25 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	4 00	

Ailanthus

Chinese Sumac, Tree of Heaven. *AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA*. (M). A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage. It withstands the smoke and gases of city streets, thriving in places where it would be impossible to grow other trees. It will grow nearer the ocean than any other shade tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	1 25	10 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	1 75	12 50	

Alnus: Alders

Rapid-growing trees, suitable for moist places as well as upland soils. Are inexpensive and good for mass or screen planting. The catkins produced in early Spring are much admired.

Alnus Cordata. (M). A hardy, vigorous-growing tree from Europe and Asia. Valued principally for its quick growth and Autumn foliage.

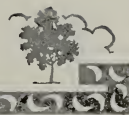
	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	1 50	12 50

European, or Common Alder. *ALNUS GLUTINOSA*. (M). Valuable for producing natural effects and for water-side planting.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	1 25	10 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	1 75	15 00

Speckled Alder. *ALNUS INCANA*. (M). One of our native varieties generally growing in low, damp ground. When employed in the execution of a planting scheme they perhaps would be most satisfactory under similar conditions.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	\$1 25	\$10 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	1 50	12 50	\$100 00



Betula. The Birches

THE Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage, and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions, and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places. Are good for natural plantings, also for lawn trees. The white-barked varieties make splendid contrasts when planted in connection with evergreens.

European White Birch. *BETULA ALBA.* (M). A quick-growing tree that after a few years assumes a somewhat pendulous nature. The white bark, which is more conspicuous in older trees, is a dainty touch to the surrounding greens of the landscape.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00	\$80 00

Pyramidal White Birch. *VAR. FASTIGIATA.* (M). Of slender, erect habit, with silvery white bark. Very distinct and quite rare.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 50	

Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch. *VAR. LACINIATA PENDULA.* (M). At an early age this tree acquires a very graceful, drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is deeply and delicately cut. Although rather hard to transplant, this tree is worthy of the difficulties experienced in establishing it.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50

var. Pendula Youngii. *YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH.* (S). An odd, attractive tree, with singular, contorted branches.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. { Heavy heads }	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft. { }	3 50

Yellow Birch. *BETULA LUTEA.* (L). A shapely, handsome lawn tree, with bronze-colored bark. It is a strong, robust, forest native, suited for landscape planting in almost all locations.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 75	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.....	4 00	35 00

Red Birch. *BETULA NIGRA; syn. RUBRA.* (L). The familiar Birch with torn and ragged bark that can often be seen along the banks of streams. It is a graceful, moisture-loving tree that should be in all lowland plantings. A native species that is splendid for natural effects. Notice in the illustration how beautiful this tree is in the Winter landscape.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft. { Fine, bushy }	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
8 to 10 ft. { stock }	2 00	15 00	100 00

Paper, or Canoe Birch. *BETULA PAPYRIFERA.* (L). A very ornamental native tree with pendulous branches and white bark. It was probably the bark of this tree which the Indians used in making their water craft.

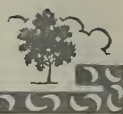
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	15 00	125 00

American White Birch. *BETULA POPULIFOLIA.* (M). A familiar native forest tree that is very ornamental and valuable for landscape planting.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	15 00



Red Birch. This variety is also sometimes called Black, or Water Birch. The shaggy bark is interesting and the sturdy, robust habit of the tree in either moist or upland places deserves its frequent use in landscape planting.



Carpinus. Hornbeam

THESE medium-sized trees, resembling the Beech, are valuable for shady places, as undergrowth, or for other natural effects. Both species are remarkably free from attacks of insects. The leaves are tenacious, remaining until Winter, making them well suited for many plantings, particularly screens and hedges. The fact that they stand close pruning without injury to the tree makes them desirable for formal work.

American Hornbeam. *CARPINUS AMERICANA*; *syn. CAROLINIANA.* (S). A small tree or shrub. Will thrive in almost any soil and has good Autumn foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	8 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	15 00	135 00

European Hornbeam. *CARPINUS BETULUS.* (M). A strong, compact grower, with stiff, twiggy branches. The leaves remain on during the Winter, so it is well suited for screens and hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. *NETTLE TREE, OR HACK-BERRY.* (L). A highly ornamental native tree that is similar to the Elm. Characteristic bunches of little twigs, like birds' nests, are conspicuous among the leafless branches of Winter. The value of this tree is most realized in the Southern States, where it has proven to be a most popular and desirable tree for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00

Cladrastis

Yellow Wood. *CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA*; *syn. VIRGILIA LUTEA.* (M). A pretty tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bear drooping racemes of sweet-scented white Wistaria-like flowers in June. An uncommon but very attractive tree for lawn decoration. It generally branches close to the ground. On this account it is best suited for simply producing ornamental effects, although in time it assumes the proportions of a shade tree.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
6 to 8 ft. } Extra stocky	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft. } plants	2 00	17 50

Read the introductory headings to the different divisions of this catalogue. There is information in them of interest to you.

Cerasus

The Flowering Cherries

In the Spring these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom, which is strung along the branches. All the stories of the regard for cherry blossoms by the Japanese seem probable when one sees one of these little flowering cherry trees a mass of delicate bloom. In addition to the flowers, the young wood of many varieties is noted for its beautiful bark.

Double White-flowering Cherry. *CERASUS AVIUM, VAR. ALBA FLORA PLENA.* (M). Numerous white flowers conceal the branches in May. One of the most attractive flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	

Double Pink-flowering Cherry. *VAR. ROSEA PLENA.* (M). Beautiful pink flowers make this a very ornamental tree for lawn decoration.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00

Japanese Weeping Cherry. *CERASUS JAPONICA VAR. ROSEA PENDULA.* (D). Makes a beautiful lawn specimen, and is so small that it can be used in very limited areas. The drooping branches almost touch the ground, and when, in May, they are clothed with innumerable delicate pink flowers, there is nothing that surpasses it in beauty. At other seasons the foliage is good and the tree presents a very attractive appearance.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 8 ft., 2 yr. heads	\$3 00	\$27 50

In ordering, specify height of tree desired.

Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry. *CERASUS JAMES H. VEITCH.* (S). Beautiful rose-pink flowers are produced in great profusion during early Spring.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 00	

Common Wild Bird, or Pin Cherry. *CERASUS PENNSYLVANICA.* (M). Suited to rocky, sandy and poor soils. White flowers and bright red fruits that attract birds.

	Each	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50



Japanese Weeping Cherry. A most conspicuous tree with multitudes of pink flowers in the leafless landscape of early Spring.



A majestic avenue of Western Catalpa, planted at Princeton, N. J., in Revolutionary days. Tea's Japanese Hybrid Catalpa and Japanese Catalpa, which are also listed below, are similar in appearance and in their quick growth and sturdy nature. The small illustration shows how attractive are the flowers and leaves of the Catalpa.

The Catalpas

THESE are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showingly in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings. The Catalpas grow rapidly, giving quick results. As an ornamental flowering tree for midsummer they are much admired.

Indian Bean. CATALPA BIGNONIODES. (M). A native of the Southern States. Perhaps, better suited for planting in that section.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	1 75	15 00	

Chinese Catalpa. CATALPA BUNGEI. (D). This is the dwarf, round-headed tree frequently seen and so much admired. It gives the best results when used to produce formal effects. The globular head can be kept more compact and symmetrical by frequent trimming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Heads 1 to 1½ ft. diameter, tree form..	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
Heads 1½ to 2 ft. diameter, tree form..	2 00	17 50	150 00
Heads 2 to 2½ ft. diameter, tree form..	3 00	25 00	200 00
Heads 2½ to 3 ft. diameter, tree form..	4 00	30 00	

Bush Form. These Chinese Catalpa are bushy from the ground, instead of being tree shape.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	

Tea's Japanese Hybrid Catalpa. CATALPA HYBRIDA. (M). Large, rapid-growing, hardy tree that is beautifully adorned with abundant flowers in June or July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	1 75	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	2 50	22 50	
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.,	4 00	35 00	

Japanese Catalpa. CATALPA OVATA; syn. KAEMPFERI. (S). Very hardy. Fragrant white flowers in large panicles. A rapid growing tree of spreading nature.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in....	1 75	15 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	2 50	22 50	
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.	4 00	35 00	

Western Catalpa. CATALPA SPECIOSA. (M). June. Its strong, quick-growing habit and ability to thrive in dry or moist soils make it desirable for lawn planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.,	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft.,	1 00	7 50	60 00
10 to 12 ft.,			
2 to 2½ in.,	1 75	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.,			
2½ to 3 in.,	3 00	25 00	



Chinese Catalpa, or Umbrella Catalpa, as it is often called. The specimen shown is at Greensboro, N. C., and was furnished by us.



Cornus. Dogwood

THE many desirable qualities of the Dogwoods make them among the most popular flowering trees. The early Spring flowers are followed by attractive red berries. Although the foliage is always good, it is in Fall of the year that it colors up to such brilliant shades of scarlet. There are several Shrubs listed under this name. They are entirely different in their nature of growth and will be found fully described in their alphabetical place under the Shrub Chapter.

White Dogwood. CORNUS FLORIDA. (D). Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white petaled flowers cover the trees in early Spring. These, you may have noticed, are notched in the end. This is caused by the frost, the Winter buds being unprotected. These little trees are indifferent to most insect pests, will thrive in moist as well as dry ground and are attractive almost everywhere.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	13 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Weeping Dogwood. VAR. PENDULA. (D). A weeping form of the preceding, with similar flowers.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	
6 to 8 ft., bushy specimens.....	\$7 50 to 10 00	

Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood. VAR. RUBRA. (D). Possesses the many good qualities of Cornus Florida and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Fagus. The Beeches

THESE are among the most attractive ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The deep, dark red leaves of the purple varieties, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. The Beeches, particularly our American variety, rival the Oaks for stately appearance. One of the few trees which transplant with better success in the Spring.

American Beech. FAGUS FERRUGINEA. (L). Lofty, spreading tree with clean, close-fitting, smooth, gray bark. Stems slender and of a reddish brown color. Buds, long pointed with many overlapping scales. These worthy old proprietors of the forest are frequently seen throughout the Eastern States and often recognized by the small brown nuts found on the ground.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 ft.....	3 00	27 50

European Beech. FAGUS SYLVATICA. (L). A compact, long-lived tree. The foliage is dense and darker green than the American Beech. The dead leaves hang all Winter and make this one of the very best trees for screens to shut off unsightly objects. It is also appropriate for individual planting.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 to 14 ft.....	12 50	100 00
14 to 16 ft. { Low-branched } { bushy } 16 to 25 ft. { specimens }	15 00	125 00
	Each	
	\$20 00 to	\$35 00

Fern-leaved Beech. VAR. HETEROPHYLLA. (S). Deep, delicately-cut foliage. Develops into a splendid lawn specimen that presents an effect quite different from other trees. Of rather slow growth, and while it takes several years before it assumes the proportions of a shade tree, it is ornamental even when small.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50



Beech trees that have been allowed to retain their graceful, spreading, lower branches, which give them a character that other trees seldom have. The conspicuous leaves of the Purple or Copper Beech make these trees attractive for lawn planting. See prices on opposite page.



MOON'S TREES



Weeping Beech. VAR. PENDULA. (M). The drooping branches of this tree present a very picturesque effect. In a fully developed tree they look almost like a waterfall. A desirable tree, particularly for large lawns.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Purple, or Copper Beech. VAR. PURPUREA. (M). The beautiful purple foliage of this variety makes it one of the most ornamental trees for individual planting. Useful for producing color contrasts. Of rather slow growth, but in time develops into a fine specimen. The trees we offer are fine and bushy, being branched to the ground.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50	\$150 00
6 to 8 ft. { Fine low- { branched bushy	3 50	30 00	275 00
8 to 10 ft. { stock	5 00	45 00	400 00
10 to 12 ft.....	\$7 50	to \$10 00	
12 to 18 ft.....	15 00	to 35 00	

var. Purpurea rosea marginata; syn. Tricolor. (S). The leaves are variegated with a pinkish white margin. Very conspicuous in the Spring, and it produces a pleasing effect when grouped with other trees.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50

River's Purple Beech. VAR. RIVERSII. (M). This variety assumes rather more the proportions of a shade tree and is not branched so closely to the ground as most kinds. The color is retained during the Summer months. When young it is usually somewhat open and of a spreading nature, but eventually it develops into a symmetrical round-headed tree of great beauty. The best purple-leaved tree for lawn planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	\$150 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	4 00	35 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	5 00	45 00	

var. Sieboldi. (M). A novelty of comparatively slow growth, having attractive green leaves.

	Each
4 to 5 ft., bushy, heavy stock.....	\$4 00

Fraxinus: Ash Trees

Quick-growing trees which possess many merits commending them for general planting. Being of a broad, spreading nature makes them better suited perhaps for large lawns or park planting. As the shade is not dense a greensward is more easily maintained under them than some trees, and this has a value in many places.

American White Ash. FRAXINUS ALBA. (L). This grand old native is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad, spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 00	16 50

European Ash. FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR. (L). Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger, darker leaves, which remain on the tree late in the Fall. It thrives in moist ground.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	1 00	7 50	55 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	1 25	10 00	75 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	2 00	15 00	

Green Ash. FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA, *syn. VIRIDIS.* (M). A native variety found throughout the Eastern United States. Of rather open growth, developing into a shapely round-headed tree. Leaves are bright green, changing to tones of yellow and brown in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Black Ash. FRAXINUS NIGRA; *syn. SAMBUCEIFOLIA.* (L). Not so common but similar in many respects and useful for much the same purposes as the White Ash described above.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

European Flowering Ash. FRAXINUS ORNUS. (S). A small ornamental tree that bears great masses of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance. A valuable feature of the tree is that it flowers when quite young.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.....	2 00	15 00

One of the distinguishing features of our nursery is that we raise nearly all the stock we sell and dig it freshly for each order, and do not carry it in storage cellars. Another advantage is that our stock for the most part is acclimated and more likely to endure our American climate than imported plants.



Gleditschia: Locusts

See also Robinia, page 53.

Honey Locust. GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHUS. (M). A hardy native tree with strong thorns. Its neat, attractive habit suits it for lawn planting, and its ability to withstand shearing enables it to be used for strong hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., 1 00		7 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., 1 50		12 50	100 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in., 2 00		17 50	

Thornless Honey Locust. VAR. INERMIS. (M). A variety similar to the above, excepting it does not have thorns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in...\$1 00		\$7 50	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in... 1 50		12 50	\$100 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in... 2 00		17 50	

Gymnocladus: Coffee Tree

Kentucky Coffee Tree. GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS. (M). A clean, stout shade tree desirable for street and lawn planting. Its odd, tropical-looking foliage is handsome and graceful. It seems immune from disease, and in Winter the blunt, twigless branches give it a unique individuality. The flowers are nearly white in color and lend much beauty to the tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50	55 00

Juglans: The Walnuts

White Walnut, or Butternut. JUGLANS CINEREA. (M). Although this tree is somewhat ornamental, its principal value is the nuts, which while not borne in great abundance, are much sought.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00	

Black Walnut. JUGLANS NIGRA. (M). Our native walnut, which develops into a beautiful tree for lawn and park planting. The nuts of this variety are also of much value. The wood, too, has a commercial value and brings good prices, being used principally in the manufacture of furniture.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	7 50	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00	

English Walnut. JUGLANS REGIA. (M). Although it takes several years for this tree to come into bearing, the planter is repaid by the quantities of nuts produced which are superior to those bought from the fruit stands. The trees grow and fruit well in this locality, although they are native abroad.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	

Koelreuteria

Varnish Tree. KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. (S). A tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Easily grown almost anywhere. Although not valued so much for shade, this little tree does make a beautiful specimen, particularly when used in groups with other flowering trees, or in connection with shrubbery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$90 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 50	20 00	

Larix: Larch

European Larch. LARIX EUROPEA; syn. LARIX DECIDUA. (L). A quick-growing tree, with light green, needle-like leaves. Being different from other trees makes it very interesting and valuable for the contrast which it produces.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 25	10 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50		

Liriodendron: Tulip Poplar

Tulip Tree, or Tulip Poplar. LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. (L). A grand native tree of rapid growth that does well in most soils. Has clean, smooth bark and spreading branches. The foliage is dark green. It flowers freely in June, producing numerous creamy yellow, fragrant, tulip-like flowers. Spring planting is perhaps best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., 2 00		15 00	

Liquidambar.

Sweet Gum.

LIQUIDAMBAR STRYACIFLUA. (M). A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height; is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. Characterized by its corky bark and star-shaped leaves, both of which are different from most other trees and very ornamental.

In Autumn its foliage varies from bright red to the darkest crimson.



Liquidambar (Sweet Gum). A neat, attractive tree with large, star-shaped leaves that are brilliant red or crimson in Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00	75 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., 2 00		15 00	125 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in., 3 00		25 00	



The Magnolias

THEIR lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately tropical aspect, place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups their Spring inflorescence is grand beyond description. All varieties develop into beautiful specimens that look well when planted either in groups or as specimen trees. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in Spring to insure best results.

American Magnolias

Cucumber Tree. MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. (M). It generally grows very symmetrical, being of conical outline. The leaves are large, dark green and very ornamental. Yellowish green flowers in June and scarlet cucumber-shaped seed vessels later.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in.	2 50	20 00

Sweet Bay. MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. (S). The native Sweet Bay of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy, laurel-like leaves remain green until late in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Magnolia Tripetela. UMBRELLA TREE. (M). Immense leaves being sometimes 18 inches long. The flowers which come in June are of a creamy white color and often 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Develops into an open tree with spreading branches.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	20 00



One of the Oriental species of Magnolia which are among the earliest and most conspicuous of the Spring flowering trees. The variety Kobus, offered below, is one of the best and, as it flowers a little later than the others, is less apt to be damaged by Spring frosts.

Oriental Species of Magnolias and Their Hybrids

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier, more profusely, and begin to flower when quite young. We recommend Spring planting for all Magnolias.

Magnolia alba superba. (S). Beautiful white flowers. This variety is easier to raise than the more expensive white-flowering variety "Conspicua," which it closely resembles, so we are using it in preference to the other, which we still have, however.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50

Chinese White Magnolia. MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA; syn. YULAN. (S). Very attractive, fragrant flowers which are large and pure white.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$3 00

Magnolia Kobus. THURBER'S MAGNOLIA. (S). One of the hardiest kinds. It has an even, symmetrical development, branching from the ground, and splendid, shining green leaves that are attractive all the season. In May fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of most kinds. When an individual flowering tree is wanted this is a good choice.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. {	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
4 to 5 ft. {	2 00	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft. {	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft. {	7 50		



MAGNOLIAS—Continued

Lenne's Magnolia. *MAGNOLIA LENNEIL.* (S). This remarkable tree blooms in May, and frequently again in late Summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower, and makes a grand display when in flower.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50

Magnolia purpurea; syn. obovata. (VD). A late flowering sort of bushy habit, with deep purple flowers.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00

Soulange's Pink Magnolia. *MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.* (S). When in bloom the general effect is pink and the flowers, being borne in great abundance, produce a gorgeous sight. Perhaps the most familiar and satisfactory variety of this color to use.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00

var. Alexandrina. (S). This, too, is a good pink-flowering variety. The flowers are a little smaller and come a little earlier than the variety *Soulangeana*

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	\$25 00

Hall's Japanese Magnolia. *MAGNOLIA STELLATA; syn. HALLEANA.* (VD). Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than other varieties and its semi-double white star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant. Its many splendid qualities adapt it for specimen planting where a small tree is required.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00

Morus: Mulberries

Birds are attracted by the sweet fruits of these small but quick-growing ornamental trees. Do not plant close to a walk, as the berries fall during the fruiting season.

White Mulberry. *MORUS ALBA.* (S). This is the tree which has been cultivated from time immemorial for feeding silkworms.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00

Russian Mulberry. *VAR. TATARICA.* (S). A quite hardy, low-growing tree that bears quantities of fruit which attract the birds.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft.....	75	5 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	22 50

Tea's Weeping Mulberry. *VAR. TATARICA PENDULA.* (D). Requires but two or three years to develop into a handsome, weeping tree that will ornament any lawn. The pendulous branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. One of the best weeping trees in cultivation.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft. stems, 3 yr. heads.....	2 50	20 00

Persica:
Flowering Peaches

Little trees that wrap themselves in an abundance of fragrant bloom in early Spring. They mature rapidly and resemble the fruit-bearing peach.

Double White-flowering Peach. *PERSICA VULGARIS, VAR. ALBA PLENA.* (D).

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50



The native tree adds dignity to this landscape, but the planting of shrubbery has attractively and effectively hidden the service parts of this dwelling without intimating their purpose, which appears to be a part of the decorative scheme of the lawn. The plant materials we have are capable of producing many such effects. If customers have difficulty in selecting the varieties for their use we will gladly suggest kinds to plant.



Street planting of Oriental Plane supplied by us for the factory village of the Roebling Company at Roebling, N. J. Photographed the third season after planting. As the trees were $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at that time their rapid growth can be appreciated by the results shown here.

Platanus: Plane or Buttonwood

Buttonwood. PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS. (L). Our native variety that develops into a lofty tree with massive branches. The attractive white bark of old trees is very conspicuous in Winter landscapes.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	3 00	25 00

Oriental Plane. PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. (L). Many writers of the best authority state from experience that this tree comes more nearly filling all the requirements necessary for city planting than any other shade tree. Grows in a great variety of soils and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities. Is hardy, thrives near the seashore and is remarkably free from disease and insect attacks. Its rapid growth also adds to its value, making a most popular and satisfactory tree for avenue planting. Notice illustrations on this page.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.,	1 25	10 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.,	1 50	12 50	95 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.,	2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.,	3 00	25 00	225 00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.,	4 00	35 00	
18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in.,			
big tops.....	15 00		

Prices of larger trees on application.

Paulownia

Empress Tree. PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. (M). This is an odd-looking tree, with immense leaves that often measure 18 inches across, and in June bears long panicles of purplish flowers. Odd and desirable for decorative effects.

	Each
5 to 6 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	\$1 50

Five or more plants of any one variety at price per 10; 25 or more at price per 100

Phellodendron

Chinese Cork Tree. PHELLDENDRON AMUR-ENSE. (M). A tropical-looking tree, with long, pinnate foliage. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, grows rapidly when young, forms a low, round head; withstands heat and drought and grows fairly well under city conditions. Its compound leaves present a very ornamental effect, and there are many places where it would prove a valuable and ornamental tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.,	1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.,	2 00	15 00	



One of the Oriental Plane trees shown in the avenue pictured above.



This Pergola was bare and angular when our suggestions were asked, with the result that in a few months this foliage effect has been produced. Imagine its even greater attractiveness when the vines grow over it.

Populus. The Poplars

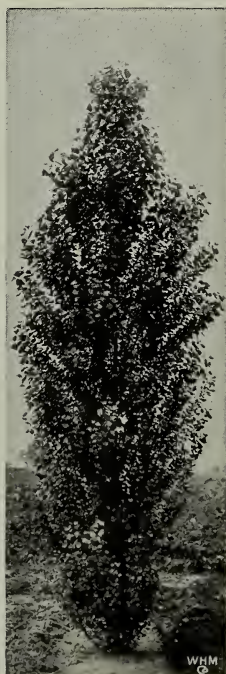
THESE trees grow rapidly, are quickly effective and inexpensive. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand well the smoke of cities. Where quick shade or temporary effects are desired Poplars are a good tree to use. The narrow-growing, upright-branched sorts are favorites in architectural arrangements and for tall screens where there is little ground space allotted.

Populus alba. VAR. BOLLEANA. BOLL'S POPLAR. (M). In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath. Useful for the same purposes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft...	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$55 00
8 to 10 ft...	1 25	10 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft...	1 50	12 50	

Carolina Poplar. POPULUS MONILIFERA; *syn.* DELTOIDES. (M). The heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities and for quick effects about new buildings.

8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.		
Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.		
1 00	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.		
1 50	12 50	100 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.		
2 50	20 00	150 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.		
4 00	32 50	275 00
18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in.		
7 50	60 00	



A Lombardy Poplar growing in our nursery rows. This Poplar is much used for emphasis in landscape plantings and for screens to hide ugly views.

Lombardy Poplar. POPULUS NIGRA, VAR. FASTIGIATA; *syn.* P. ITALICA NIGRA. (L). A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen. Especially valued for formal effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft...	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft...	1 50	12 50	85 00
12 to 14 ft...	2 00	15 00	125 00
14 to 16 ft...	2 50	20 00	150 00
16 to 18 ft...	4 00	35 00	300 00

P. Sanfolia. (M). Similar to the Carolina Poplar. A quick-growing tree adapted for planting in the Central West.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.		
Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.		
1 50	12 50	100 00

Trees and shrubbery increase in beauty and value with each season's growth.



A formal planting of Moon's nursery products at Marion, Ohio.

Pyrus: Flowering Crab Apple

Hardy little flowering trees that bloom abundantly in Spring. Each year they are becoming more popular. Being of a somewhat dwarf nature adapts them for small lawns or for group planting on larger areas.

Pyrus flexilis. (S). One of the larger growing varieties of which we are this year offering some fine large trees. Pinkish white flowers followed in the Autumn by yellow fruit.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 75

Parkman's Double-flowering Crab. PYRUS FLORIBUNDA, VAR. PARKMANI. (D). A beautiful little tree, to be planted singly or in clusters about the lawn. At the close of April it sends forth clusters of dark rose-colored buds that open into beautiful little rosy white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. PYRUS LOENSIS, VAR. BECHTELII. (S). Bears masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	

Chinese Double Pink-flowering Crab. PYRUS SPECTABILIS VAR. ROSEA PLENA. (S). An attractive pink-flowering sort. The flowers of this variety give a touch of color in a group of small trees, which will be much appreciated in the Spring of the year.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Pyrus Toringo. (D). White or blush flowers, followed by yellow fruit. Good Autumn foliage.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	25 00

Prunus: The Plums and Wild Cherries

A family of medium-sized trees including many native varieties that are useful in the decoration of lawns and public parks, particularly where a natural landscape is desired. Of rather quick growth and easy culture. The flowers of many varieties are followed by ornamental fruits.

Wild Plum. PRUNUS AMERICANA; *syn.* CERASUS AMERICANA. (D). Profusion of white flowers in April and May, followed by fruit of a reddish color. The leaves turn to yellow and bronze in the Autumn. A native sort of ornamental value.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 00	17 50

Prunus Amygdalus. HARD SHELL ALMOND. (D). Bears edible nuts of good quality. Although more generally cultivated further south, this tree seems to do fairly well here.

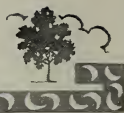
	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Wild Black Cherry. PRUNUS SEROTINA. (M). Its flower racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy and its fruit black. A familiar sight along the country fence rows and it deserves more general appreciation. A great favorite with the birds, which are attracted by the quantities of fruit which hangs on for a long time.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Choke Cherry. PRUNUS VIRGINICA. (S). A native variety which is beautiful in flower. Dark red or purple fruit the size of a pea. Of rather quick growth and spreading open habit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50	\$60 00



Quercus. The Oaks

"Strength, Solidity, Durability, are Symbolized in the Oaks"

THESE grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow so slowly as it is often supposed. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant Autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Most varieties retain their leaves during the Winter, serving as a shelter for squirrels and birds. There is something about an Oak which impresses you that these stately trees are among the most noble creations in the realm of plant life. Some kinds are rather difficult to transplant but worth the extra effort required to establish them.

White Oak. QUERCUS ALBA. (L.) A well-known, grand old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in most any soil. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age. Well adapted for lawn and park plantings, or for avenue use.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Swamp White Oak. QUERCUS BICOLOR. (L.) Thrives well in either wet or dry ground. It is one of the best-growing and most desirable Oaks in cultivation.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	2 50	20 00

Scarlet Oak. QUERCUS COCCINEA. (L.) This tree takes its name from the brilliant scarlet of its Autumn foliage. Its nature of growth and general appearance are much the same as the Red Oak.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	3 00	25 00

Turkey Oak. QUERCUS CERRIS. (M.) A native of Europe, with rather small leaves. Develops into a broad pyramidal tree that is useful for lawn and park planting.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50

Shingle Oak. QUERCUS IMBRICARIA. (L.) Interesting on account of its oblong leaves, which present an effect quite different from other Oaks. Develops into a large tree, having somewhat drooping branches.

	Each
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$3 00

Swamp Post Oak. QUERCUS LYRATA. (L.) A native variety which is seldom seen in cultivation. Is hardy as far north as Massachusetts and does best in rather a moist soil.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 50	20 00

Pin Oak. QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. (M.) It is the most popular of all Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the Fall. This variety transplants more readily than some kinds, and with proper care will grow almost as quickly as a Maple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., 2 00	17 50	160 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in., 2 50	22 50	200 00	
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in., 3 00	27 50	250 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in., 4 00	35 00		
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in., 5 00	40 00		
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in., 7 50	60 00		

Mossy Cup Oak. QUERCUS MACROCARPA. (M.) Of massive open growth, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed as with gray moss. Among the noblest of all species.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. { Fine vigorous trees }	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. }	2 75	25 00



For lawn planting Oaks have a character and dignity that is unsurpassed. They are useful for avenue, individual, specimen or group plantings.

The index on the last pages will assist you in finding the plants you want.

MOON'S TREES

Willow Leaved Oak. QUERCUS PHELLOS. (L).

Takes its name from its long, narrow leaves which resemble those of the Willow. Grows slowly and does best in moist soil. The branches grow rather closely, making a compact round-headed tree of great beauty.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Chestnut Oak. QUERCUS PRINUS. (M). One of the quickest growing oaks, forming a broad, open tree. Distinctive because the leaves so closely resemble those of a Chestnut. It is worthy of more general use for lawn and park planting because of its imposing and stately dignity.

	Each	Per 10
[6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

English Oak. QUERCUS ROBUR; syn. PEDUNCULATA. (L). A spreading, long-lived tree, with leaves that are dark green and smaller than those of our native species. Well adapted for lawn and public grounds.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. { Valuable, or- 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. { namental trees 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. { should be 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. { used more frequently }	\$2 00 2 50 3 50 6 00	\$15 00 20 00 30 00 50 00

Pyramidal Oak. VAR. FASTIGIATA. (M). A narrow, columnar tree of compact habit. Splendid for formal planting. The leaves remain green until long after frost and adhere persistently to the branches almost all Winter.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	15 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	4 00	

Red Oak. QUERCUS RUBRA. (M). A large native tree, with deeply cut, bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In Autumn the foliage turns a rich purplish crimson that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. Makes a beautiful lawn tree, also suited for avenue planting and some authorities claim it will grow well under city conditions.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	2 00	17 50	

Black Oak. QUERCUS VELUTINA; syn. TINC-TORIA. (L). A native variety which develops into a handsome tree for lawn planting.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1 50	13 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	2 00	17 50

The planting of trees and shrubbery is not an expense, for they enhance real estate values, which makes their purchase a safe and sure investment.

Robinia

Rose Acacia. ROBINIA HISPIDA. (VD). Panicles of rose-colored flowers in May. This is really a shrub and should be used as such. Splendid for natural planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. { Bush form on own roots }	\$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft. { }	75	5 00

Black Locust. ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA. (M). A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. The timber is so durable that it is valued for commercial purposes.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1¾ in.....	1 25	10 00

Salisburia. Ginkgo

Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA. (M). This tree is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern; but its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50	



Salisburia, or Ginkgo. The leaves indicate why this tree is commonly called the maidenhair. For planting in populous portions of our cities and under similar conditions adverse to most tree life this variety grows well.

Salix. The Willows

ALARGE family which embraces varied forms and includes some of our most common and ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and water-ways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden-barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in Winter when the leaves have left their brilliant branches. A most practical use can be made of the more dwarf bushy varieties for planting on steep banks slopes, and along streams to prevent erosion.



Thurlow's Weeping Willow is a stronger grower than the old-fashioned form. Its character is well illustrated in this picture, which shows its vigor when planted beside water edges, though it thrives successfully even in upland places. Photographed by H. W. Merkel, Chief Forester, New York Zoological Park.

Salix alba; syn. regalis. (M). Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender, light gray branches and narrow, silvery gray leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$22 50
6 to 8 ft.....	75	5 00	

Weeping Willow. SALIX BABYLONICA. (M). This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	7 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 00	16 00

Ring-leaved Willow. VAR. ANNULARIS. (M). It possesses the same weeping habit as the Common Weeping Willow. The leaves are darker green and curl like a ram's horn. A desirable, attractive and interesting tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in....	1 25	10 00	70 00

Goat or Pussy Willow. SALIX CAPREA. (S). A quick-growing shrub-like tree which is pretty in the first warm days of Spring, with a multitude of small, fur-like catkins along its branches. Good for planting in moist soils or for producing natural effects.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	7 50

Thurlow's Weeping Willow. SALIX ELEGANTISSIMA. (M). In our nurseries, where we have had opportunity to observe all of these Willows, we find this variety the strongest, most vigorous grower. The long branches droop gracefully and make one of the most popular trees of this variety. The tree is a little more upright than some kinds and the branches being stronger are not quite so apt to break with the winds. It takes a few years after planting before this pendulous habit is displayed at its best. See illustration above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	1 00	7 50	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	1 25	10 00	70 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	2 00	15 00	125 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	3 00	22 50	175 00

Straight, thrifty stock with large tops



MOON'S TREES



Rosemary Willow. *SALIX INCANA*; *syn. ROSMARINIFOLIA*. (D). A small, round-headed tree with long, slender branches. Narrow leaves that are silvery white beneath. An attractive tree for planting on large lawns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft. {	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft. { Bush form }	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft., 2-yr. standard	1 50	12 50	

Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow. *SALIX PENTANDRA*. (S). Has broad, glossy, dark green leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A strong grower at the seashore, along water-edges or on high ground.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

Golden-barked Willow. *SALIX VITELLINA. VAR. AUREA*. (S). Grows into a low-headed tree. Light green leaves; brilliant golden bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of Winter. Perhaps best suited for natural planting in the wilder sections of large lawns or public parks.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	

Weeping Golden-barked Willow. *VAR. AUREA PENDULA*. (M). The bright golden branches of this Willow weep gracefully in long, swaying lengths. It grows rapidly in low or upland places, and is of easy cultivation. The general appearance is much like the Common Weeping Willow, excepting for the color of the bark, which is of a bright golden color. This is displayed better during the leafless months of Winter, just the time when something is needed to brighten the landscape. Of the most value when planted in groups with other trees having bark of a more sombre hue.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	1 00	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	2 00	15 00	

Bronze-barked Willow. *VAR. BRITZENSIS*. (S). Interesting on account of the color of the bark, which makes it valuable for producing color contrasts. Like the above variety its beauty is most appreciated during the Winter and when planted in groups with other trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. glauca. (D). It has slender branches, and small, narrow, green leaves that are silvery beneath. The bark is slate gray. A good tree or large bush for moist places and water-side plantings. Grows bushy from the ground up and makes splendid material for natural planting. Its quick growth makes it possible on a new place to soon have an effect such as we often see along the brook as it winds its way through the meadows.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

Russian Yellow-barked Willow. *SALIX RUSSIAN. (S)*. Strong, hardy grower, with golden twigs, tinted with red at the ends. This, too, is valued for producing color contrast in the Winter landscape. A practical use to make of them is to prevent erosion on steep banks, slopes and along streams.

streams.		Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	{ Straight, thrifty stock with large tops }	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to				
1¼ in.....		1 00	7 50	50 00

Sorbus: Mountain Ash

Mountain Ash. *SORBUS (PYRUS) AUCUPARIA. (S)*. A tree of neat habit, with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded by showy clusters of orange-red berries that are retained a long time.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	

Taxodium: Bald Cypress

Deciduous, or Bald Cypress. *TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. (L)*. Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. It is a remarkably tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

The fur-like catkins of the Goat or Pussy Willow which are among the earliest to show forth in the Spring. See prices on opposite page.

Sophora

Japanese Pagoda Tree. *SOPHORA JAPONICA. (M)*. Small, shining green leaves. In August this is showy with clusters of creamy white bloom. The wood of young twigs is olive green. Does best in light, well-drained soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	



Street planting of European Linden, variety *Platphyllos*, that were supplied by us for the estate of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia. The growth of these trees under city conditions has been rapid and vigorous, as indicated by their healthy appearance in this picture. For suburban avenues or a lawn planting they are equally desirable, being possessed of a shapely, dignified habit that is always pleasing. This same manner of growth is also possessed by the *Tilia Cordata*, *Tilia Vulgaris* and the Crimean Linden described on the opposite page.

Tilia. The Lindens

THE Lindens are a family of fairly quick growth. They have large leaves and usually develop into rather open-headed trees which are well adapted to lawn and park planting. Another characteristic feature of the Lindens is their straight growth and symmetrical outline. This makes them well suited for street use. The European varieties class among the best shade trees for avenue planting, particularly in the suburbs. While the texture of the leaves is not so delicate as some, nor the Autumn coloring so brilliant, these trees are worthy of much more general recognition. The American variety is, perhaps, most familiarly known as the Basswood, while the kinds which are native in Europe are known in those countries as the European Lime.

American Linden

American Linden, or Basswood. *TILIA AMERICANA*. (M). A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad, open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In Spring it has small, yellow flowers that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue. See picture on opposite page.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in....	1 75	15 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div>Large specimens that should make splendid immediate effects.</div> </div>	5 00	45 00
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.....		10 00	75 00
18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in.....		20 00	150 00
20 to 25 ft., 6 to 8 in.....		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Each \$25 00 to \$50 00 </div>	

Silver-leaved Linden. *TILIA ARGENTEA*; *syn. TOMENTOSA*. (M). The leaves of this variety are dark green above and silvery white beneath. This contrast of leaf surfaces is very effective, making it a beautiful shade tree for lawn decoration. Develops into a fine, symmetrical specimen. While the color of the foliage of many Lindens fades out during the Summer this kind retains its dark, lustrous foliage until late in the season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	2 00	17 50	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	3 00	25 00	

Weeping Silver-leaved Linden. *VAR. PENDULA*; *syn. PETIOLARIS*. (S). Foliage of this variety is just as attractive as the above. The branches are not contorted like many weeping trees, but they droop gracefully, making a very interesting ornamental tree.

	Each
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	\$7 50
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	12 50



MOON'S TREES



Tilia Cordata; syn. Ulmifolia. (M). A European variety having small heart-shaped leaves which are glossy both above and beneath. The bark is dark brown in color. Ends of the branches droop gracefully, giving the tree a rather different effect from other Lindens. It is densely branched, making a compact tree of much value for shade purposes. Well suited for lawn planting or for avenues in suburban districts.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 50	12 50	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2 00	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	3 00	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	4 00	35 00	

Straight,
thrifty
well-formed
trees

T. Vulgaris; syn. Europea. (M) A rapid growing tree of symmetrical habit. The heart-shaped leaves are dark green and glossy, both above and beneath. On the under surface the leaf is pubescent in the axils of the veins. Of the different varieties of European Lindens we believe this to be the best. It assumes symmetrical proportions when quite young, grows quickly and seems adapted for most any purpose where a good shade tree is needed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 50	12 50	90 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	1 75	13 50	115 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2 00	15 00	135 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	3 00	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	4 00		

Straight,
thrifty
well-formed
trees

Crimean Linden. TILIA DASYSTYLA. (M). Dark, glossy leaves of a rich green color, which is well retained. The tree is characterized by the bright green color of the young branches. It grows symmetrically, forming a pyramidal head. One of the most desirable Lindens adapted for either street or lawn plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	2 00	17 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	3 00	27 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	4 00	35 00	

White Basswood, TILIA HETEROPHYLLA. (L). This variety is found growing naturally in the Allegheny Mountains. In general appearance and nature of growth it is much the same as Tilia Americana, excepting that it is a little more open and the leaves a little larger. When a quick-growing shade tree of good quality is needed for large lawns or public grounds this is a good variety to use. This year we are offering a splendid stock of good-sized trees.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	\$2 00	\$17 50
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	3 50	32 50
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.	5 00	45 00
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.	10 00	75 00

T. Platyphyllos. (M). Develops into a beautiful tree having a pyramidal head. The leaves are pubescent on the under surface of the veins. The bark of the tree, particularly when young, is light gray dotted with dark markings. Being rather regular in outline makes it well suited for avenue planting and when used for this purpose it produces a very uniform and attractive appearance.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.,	1 50	12 50	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.,	2 00	15 00	135 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.,	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.,	4 00	35 00	300 00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.,	6 00	50 00	
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.,	15 00	125 00	



An American Linden growing in our nursery. We have several hundred trees that are similar to this and which are desirable for lawn or avenue planting. For prices and sizes see opposite page.



A street planting of our American Elms at Lynchburg, Va. The trees when planted were $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter of trunk and have made this wonderful growth and splendid appearance in four seasons.

Ulmus. The Elms

THIS family of shade trees is perhaps most generally known by our native variety, the American Elm, although there are European sorts as well as those of garden origin, all of which are useful in their different places. The Elm Leaf Beetle, which is somewhat destructive in certain sections of the country, can be kept in control by spraying. The cost of spraying is comparatively slight and can be handled economically and very successfully. Cities and towns have been made famous for their wonderful old Elms which over-arch their streets. People who plant now and care for their trees will in after years enjoy the beauty of these majestic old favorites.

American Elm. ULMUS AMERICANA. (L). This Elm, our most characteristic tree which arches many New England streets, also grows well in other sections. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread into graceful arches that support a drooping canopy of foliage. The shade is not so dense as to interfere with a good sod underneath. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable feature in street trees. Its rapid growth and especial grace make it unsurpassed for urban and suburban planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 25	10 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1 50	12 50	90 00
12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.	2 00	16 00	135 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2 50	20 00	170 00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	3 50	30 00	250 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.	5 00	45 00	

A splendid stock of straight, well-formed, vigorous trees.

English Elm. ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. (L). Equally fine and imposing, and is just as useful as our native variety. Holds its leaves a longer time than the American sort.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	2 00	15 00	135 00

Straight stocky trees

	Each	Per 10
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$2 50	\$20 00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	4 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.	5 00	
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.	12 50	
18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in.	\$15 00	\$25 00

Choice specimen stock

Monumental Elm. VAR. MONUMENTALIS. (M). Leaves similar to the better known English Elm, and not so likely to be attacked by insects as our native Elm. The stock we offer has been grafted, is pyramidal in outline, and will make splendid formal effects.

	Each	Per 10
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.	\$12 50	\$100 00



MOON'S TREES



Broad-leaved English Elm. VAR. LATIFOLIA. (L). This variety has large, dark green leaves. It grows rather quickly and makes a splendid tree for decorating lawns, parks or public grounds. The foliage remains until late Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.....	1 75	13 50	115 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.....	2 00	15 00	135 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	20 00	170 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	3 50	30 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.....	5 00		

Straight, thrifty, vigorous trees.

Scotch Elm. ULMUS SCABRA; syn. GLABRA. (L). Large tree with spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. Similar to and useful in much the same ways as the English Elm.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1 50	12 50

var. Dovaei. (M). Upright and vigorous grower. Pyramidal and compact habit. Valued for adding interest to a group of ornamental shade trees.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1 50	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. { Specimen trees }	3 50	\$30 00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. { Specimen trees }	5 00	40 00

var. Fastigiata; syn. Plumosa. (M). Upright columnar habit, presenting much the same effect as the more common Lombardy Poplar. An odd variety, different from other Elms.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 50
10 to 12 ft.....	3 50

Huntingdon Elm. VAR. HUNTINGDONI. (L). Clean, smooth bark; erect, stately habit. Not as subject to attacks of insects as some kinds. Develops into a beautiful specimen.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$135 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in.....	3 50	30 00	

Straight, vigorous young trees

	Choice specimens for immediate effects	Each
18 to 20 ft., 3 to 4 in.	}	\$5 00
20 to 25 ft., 4 to 5 in.		15 00
20 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in.		\$20 00 to 35 00
20 to 25 ft., 6 to 8 in.		\$35 00 to 50 00

Camperdown, or Weeping Elm. VAR. PENDULA. (D). Its branches grow outward and downward in odd, interesting forms. Beautiful as a specimen on large lawns.

	Each
3 yr., heads 2 to 2½ ft. diameter.....	\$3 50

Purple-leaved Elm. VAR. PURPUREA. (M) The young leaves in the Spring present a purple tinge which gives this variety its name.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00
10 to 12 ft.....	3 50



One of the American Elms in the plantation pictured on the opposite page. Four seasons ago this tree was of the size we are now offering at \$2.00 each.



One of our English Elms on Boston Common. This tree left our nursery two years ago and was planted under the direction of Olmsted Bros., Landscape Architects.



A planting of Moon's Shrubbery fringing the lake on an estate in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The result shown was achieved in four or five years after planting.

Deciduous Shrubs

WHETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. They will acceptably cover slopes difficult and expensive to decorate otherwise. Groups of shade trees graded down to the ground with shrubbery may improve appearances, especially when the old trees have killed the grass beneath them. As shrubbery borders to lawns they are very effective. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers.

The rich green of the Summer foliage plays a greater part in landscape effect than is often realized, while the bright Autumn colors of leaves and berries are very showy. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone, the brilliant fruits and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to the monotony of Winter.

The snow-covered twigs in Winter are interesting and more pleasing than the bare graves of tender plants. In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all of these purposes. The possibilities of effective combinations are unlimited.

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet, (M); from 6 to 8 feet (S); 3 to 6 feet (D); and 3 feet and below (VD).

MOON'S SHRUBS

Amelanchier

Amelanchier vulgaris. EUROPEAN SERVICE BERRY OR JUNE BERRY. (M). April. Racemes of small white flowers, followed by blue-black berries. Well suited for wild and natural effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

Amorpha

Amorpha canescens. LEAD PLANT. (D). June. Blue flowers in dense terminal panicles. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position. Interesting in any planting of shrubbery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

A. fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. (L). Terminal panicles of pretty, odd and attractive bluish purple flowers in July. Desirable on account of the unusual color of the flowers and attractive compound leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

Amygdalus: Almonds

Amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (S). Erect, slender branches covered in May with small, very double and fragrant white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

var. rubra flore pleno. RED-FLOWERING ALMOND. (S).

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. (L). The leaves present a tropical effect, but the plant is quite hardy. Large, compound leaves make this an interesting sort for a mixed planting. It assumes the proportions of a small tree.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00

A. Pentaphylla; syn. Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. (M). Splendid for rocky banks, slopes and mass plantings. Slender, prickly branches. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late Autumn. Grows well under city conditions and makes a splendid shrub to use under adverse conditions.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (L). A native species with stout, thorny branches. Leaves 1 to 3 feet long. Very ornamental, but odd. Enormous panicles of white flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00

Azaleas

Among the most gorgeous and best-flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all landscape work, whether it be a large or small area. They are attractive when used in connection with plantings of Mt. Laurel and Rhododendrons, although their beauty is perhaps best displayed when used in groups by themselves. Although somewhat partial to shady places they will thrive in the open. A mulch of leaves on the ground about them will be found beneficial at all seasons. Thrive best in deep, moist, well-drained soil. **After the flowering season is over remove the seed-pods to increase the next season's bloom.**



Flowers of Azalea Mollis. This and all the varieties of Azaleas are thickly covered with showy flowers in Spring or early Summer. The varieties Mollis and Ponica have the most gorgeous flowers.

Azalea amœna. The handsome little evergreen variety, which is fully described and listed among "Evergreen Shrubs," on page 30. This variety is also very suitable to associate with Deciduous Shrubs in beds and borders.

A. arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. (S). Flowers white with pink stamens. They are fragrant and last a long time. The leaves in Autumn turn to brilliant shades of red. One of the best native varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00

A. lutea; syn. calendulacea. FLAME AZALEA. (S). Flowers of this variety are the most gorgeous of any of the native sorts.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00

A. mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. (D). This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of color in shades of red, yellow and white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., well budded,	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$110 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00	17 50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

var. Anthony Koster. (D). Beautiful yellow flowers. A comparatively rare variety of great beauty.

	Each	Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft., well budded.....	\$1 75	\$15 00

MOON'S SHRUBS

var. J. C. Van Tol. (D). One of the best red-flowering varieties. Each Per 10
1¼ to 1½ ft. \$1 75 \$15 00

A. nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER OR WOOD HONEYSUCKLE. (S). A native; fond of moist places, and beautiful in May, with pinkish white flowers. Each Per 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$1 00 \$7 50

A. pontica. GHENT AZALEA. (D). April. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to *A. Mollis*; the flowers not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. An especially pretty shrub to plant among beds of *Rhododendrons* and other broad-leaved Evergreens.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1½ to 2 ft., well budded, \$1 50 \$12 50 \$110 00

var. flora plena. DOUBLE-FLOWERING GHENT AZALEA. (D). Beautiful double flowers. Similar to the parent type and useful in the same ways.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1¼ to 1½ ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$110 00

Tree Azalea. Trained into one stem having well-formed tops.

Each
4 to 5 ft. \$3 50

A. Vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. (S). Pink flowers borne in great profusion in April and May. Brilliant Autumn foliage.

Each Per 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

A. viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. (S). June and July. Fragrant white flowers, shaded with rose. This sort is more fond of moisture than some kinds.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$110 00

Baccharis

Baccharis halimifolia. GROUNDSEL TREE OR SALT BUSH. (M). September. Desirable for Autumn effects, because of the beautiful crop of cotton-like seed vessels that cover it when so little else is attractive. Grows rapidly anywhere, and is especially suited for seaside planting. A severe pruning will tend to make it more bushy and give the foliage a better appearance.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
4 to 5 ft. { Fine bushy stock } 50 3 50 25 00
5 to 6 ft. { } 75 5 00 40 00

Benzoin

Benzoin odoriferum; syn. Lindera benzoin. SPICE BUSH. (M). March and April. As soon as frost goes, the leafless branches are clothed with small, yellow flowers. Splendid shrubs for mass effects in natural plantings, and well adapted for planting in wet or moist soils. In Autumn the small red berries and yellow foliage are very attractive.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00



A planting of flowering shrubbery which relieves the bare, angular lines of the porch foundation and decorates a narrow strip that it would be difficult to grow grass in. Honeysuckles are trained to the porch posts; the beauty and fragrance of their flowers is an all-Summer attraction. (No. 1) Japanese Barbery, page 63; (No. 2) *Diervilla Sieboldi* var. *marginata*, page 68; (No. 3) Norway Maple, page 36; (No. 4) Hall's Honeysuckle, see under Vines.

Berberis. The Barberries

A VALUABLE group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and shady places, as well as in other locations. The dense habit, slender, thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges. They are much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired.

Japanese Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii. (S). May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of tiny, bright green, oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the Fall. The slender, graceful branches, which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early Autumn well into the Winter. One of the best plants for a low-growing hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	40	3 50	25 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	50	4 00	35 00

B. hackadata. (D). A remarkably vigorous-growing sort with handsome dark green foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. (S). May. An erect, sturdy grower, with light green, prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers, later dark red berries that last throughout the Winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. (S). May. Habit similar to the above. The foliage is dark purple throughout the season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



Our trees and shrubbery have been used in making this secluded nook for the quiet enjoyment of the Summer-House in a small suburban back yard.

Buddleia: Summer Lilac

Shrubs of comparatively recent introduction that are particularly valuable on account of their season of bloom, which is during the Summer months, when few other shrubs are in flower. They are quite rare in this country, but worthy of being included in all shrub collections; thrive best in open, sunny locations and are not entirely hardy north of New York.

Buddleia variabilis. SWEET-SCENTED BUDDLEIA (S). The flowers are fragrant and borne in great profusion during the Summer months. They are produced in terminal panicles, are lilac in color and very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
2 and 3 yrs., bushy plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

var. Veitchii. VEITCH'S BUDDLEIA. (S). An improved variety that is similar in its nature of growth but has finer flowers. The violet mauve flowers, with orange yellow centers, appear on larger and more densely flowered spikes than the above.

	Each	Per 10
2 and 3 yrs., bushy plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

var. Veitchii Magnifica. (S). The flower spikes of this variety are often over 20 inches in length. They are of a beautiful light blue color, making this a most interesting and ornamental plant.

	Each	Per 10
2 and 3 yrs., bushy plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Five or more plants of any one variety at price per 10; 25 or more at price per 100

MOON'S SHRUBS

Callicarpa

Callicarpa Japonica. (D). A bushy low-growing shrub with pink flowers. Valued principally for the decorative violet colored berries that line the branches in Autumn after the leaves have fallen.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50

C. purpurea. (D). August. Slender branches, gracefully laden with tiny pink flowers, and later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. Valuable for late season effects and mass plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50

Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. ALLSPICE OR SWEET SHRUB. (M.) June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Chocolate-colored flowers of delightful fragrance hide themselves among the broad, lustrous leaves. Thrives in open or shaded places. See illustration opposite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. {	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft. { Fine bushy stock }	35	2 50	16 00
3 to 4 ft. { }	50	3 50	25 00

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L). Graceful pinnate leaves. The flowers, which come in May, resemble in shape those of the Sweet Pea and are of a bright yellow color. It eventually assumes the proportions of a small tree and its beauty is perhaps best displayed when used individually or in groups, rather than in a shrubby border. Seldom seen, but an ornamental plant that can be used to advantage on many lawns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Fine stock }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
3 to 4 ft. { }	50	3 50	22 50

var. pendula. WEEPING SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L). A weeping form of the above.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	
6 to 7 ft., standards.	3 50	
7 to 8 ft., standards.	4 50	\$40 00

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA, OR VERBENA SHRUB. (D). September. Valued mostly for the lateness of its blue flowers, which harmonize well in shrubbery or perennial plantings. In the northern States a slight protection in Winter is beneficial.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong, field-grown plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. (S). July to September. Ball-like clusters of white flowers. Bright, glossy foliage. Hardy, strong grower. Splendid for groups and masses in moist soils and at water edges.



Calycanthus or Sweet Shrub. A favorite in old-time gardens with its aromatic, chocolate-colored flowers

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. (L). May and June. A large shrub, frequently a small tree. Has dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white flowers, succeeded by small, bluish, plum-like fruits.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	



Samples of our Shrubs. No. 1 shows the character and quality of plants that in most varieties sell for 20 or 25 cents each; No. 2, those that sell for 35 or 50 cents each; and No. 3, for 50 to 75 cents each.

Cercis: Judas or Red Bud

Very early in Spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects. They are equally valuable for planting in groups or individually. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

Cercis canadensis. AMERICAN RED BUD. (L). A slender, tall-growing shrub, finally attaining the proportions of a tree.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50



Japan Judas supplied by us for the grounds of the State Hospital at Trenton, N. J. For description and prices see opposite.

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS. (S). Early in the Spring the beauty of this plant is scarcely surpassed by any other shrub, due to the profusion of delicate pink flowers which are lined along each small twig. The large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves make it almost as beautiful during the Summer months. More dwarf than our American variety and the flowers are of a more brilliant shade of pink.

2 to 3 ft.			
Each	Per 10	Per 100	
\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00	
3 to 4 ft.			
75	6 00	50 00	
4 to 5 ft.			
1 00	7 50	60 00	
Very bushy and fine			

Cornus. The Osier Dogwoods, or Cornels

DOGWOODS are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of Winter. Many varieties are indigenous throughout the United States and are particularly suited for mass planting or natural effects. Good for decorating along streams or for moist soils. The cut at top of page 66 illustrates the general effect presented by the leaves and flowers of most varieties.

Cornus alba. (L). June. Splendidly adapted for mass or colony planting. Red bark, white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 50	

var. gouchaulti. (S). Beautiful variegated foliage. The foliage is so conspicuous that it in a degree compensates for lack of flower display in mid-Summer. In Winter the bright red branches are conspicuous and attractive.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

var. Spaethii aurea. (M). Leaves deeply bordered with golden yellow.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50

C. florida. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. For descriptions and prices look among Trees, page 44.

C. glabra. (M). White fruit; dark red bark. This variety grows quite bushy and is well suited for screen or mass plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

C. Mas; *syn. mascula.* CORNELIAN CHERRY. (L). April. Yellow flowers that are very ornamental. Bright scarlet fruit in Autumn. The extremely early flowers of this variety cause its frequent use in large quantities where an early Spring effect is sought, and brilliancy of the fruit is another attraction.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	

C. paniculata; *syn. candidissima.* PANICLED DOGWOOD. (L). Erect, rapid growth, white flowers coming after most other varieties have finished blooming. White berries borne on red stems.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	

C. sanguinea. (M). May or June. Greenish white flowers, followed in the Fall by small black berries. The dark red branches are conspicuous in the Winter landscapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

MOON'S SHRUBS

C. sericea; syn. Amomum. SILKY CORNEL. (M). June and July. Dull red branches; leaves covered with silky down; fruit clusters light blue in late Fall. A native sort that frequents moist places and can be depended upon to decorate similar locations where an ornamental plant is needed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. { Fine } \$0 35	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft. { bushy } 50	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. { plants } 75	75	5 50	40 00

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (M). May. Spreading habit; dark red bark and white berries. A very hardy shrub; adapted for ornamental planting in cold climates.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. (M). Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in Winter. A beautiful contrast can be made by planting with some of the red-barked varieties. The effect produced is most conspicuous when the ground is covered with snow at which time a colony planting of these shrubs can be made a most attractive feature on almost any large lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00



Flowers of *Cornus Sericea*, or Silky Cornel. These are very showy in May. The red bark of this variety is another attraction best displayed in Winter. *Cornus Stolonifera*, also described on this page, is very similar.



A planting of our Shrubbery on an average-sized property. Along the boundary a mixed border has been planted instead of a hedge. Besides shielding the adjoining house and garage from view this border gives an uninterrupted succession of bloom during the open months, which can be enjoyed just as much from within the house as from out of doors. The grouping of Evergreens softens the angular lines of the house foundations.

Crataegus. Hawthorn

THE Hawthorns are particularly bright and attractive when the Autumn foliage changes to brilliant colors. They flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy. Some varieties have very ornamental fruits which make pleasing Fall and Winter decorations. Most kinds are capable of being sheared and may be trained into thick, dense hedges, which their thorns make almost impenetrable.

Crataegus oxycantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (M). Well-known in all English gardens and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit. Likewise the foliage is quite attractive. When planted individually or in groups it develops into a handsome specimen that assumes the proportions of a small tree. As it withstands shearing well it can also be planted closely together for hedging. As a hedge plant in England this hawthorn is very popular. There seems to be no reason why this famous English Hawthorn cannot be used more extensively here. See illustration below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 00	7 50	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

var. coccinea flore pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. (L). Covered in May with beautiful, fragrant, crimson flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

C. Crus Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. (M). Neat in appearance; strong growth; hardy, and used for hedging and grouping. The thorny branches grow out horizontally. The leaves color brilliantly in Autumn. Bright scarlet or orange-colored fruit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Corylus

Corylus avellana. EUROPEAN FILBERT OR HAZELNUT. (L). This shrub is valued not only for its edible nuts but possesses a decorative value for ornamental planting.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00

C. maxima var. purpurea. PURPLE HAZELNUT. (L). We have no hesitancy in recommending this grand shrub as the best purple-leaved one in cultivation. It is comparatively immune from the attacks of insects, and throughout most of the season its rich purple foliage retains its color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	

Cydonia

Cydonia Japonica; syn. Pyrus Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. (M). March and April. Showy scarlet flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

Daphne

Hardy dwarf-growing shrubs of great ornamental value. Early in the Spring before the leaves appear the branches are covered with numerous little flowers. These plants are different from most other shrubs; are quite rare and worthy of being more generally planted.

Daphne Mezereum; syn. rubra. (D). March. Fragrant red flowers.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00

var. alba. (D). March. Fragrant white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00



Leaf and flowers of English Hawthorn. (*Crataegus Oxycantha*.) Although its popularity has been gained in English gardens the Hawthorn does well in this country and its charm and beauty commend it for more general planting.

Deutzias

A FAMILY of profuse-flowering shrubs that includes both dwarf and tall-growing varieties. The dwarf sorts are suited for planting in the foreground of the shrubbery border, while the upright-growing varieties serve very well in the background. There are nooks and corners in every lawn in which different members of this family of plants can be used to advantage. All varieties do best in well-drained soil. The pictures at foot of this page illustrate both the dwarf and tall-growing types.

Deutzia gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D). May. An old-fashioned dense shrub; blooms in shaded as well as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

var. rosea. (D). May. Single, pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. venusta. (D). May. Long spikes of single, pure white flowers that closely resemble those of an Azalea.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. (D). May. A popular bush, with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

D. Scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (M). Native of China and Japan. A tall-growing variety with white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	

var. candidissima. DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA. (M). June. A vigorous grower, with double white flowers borne in panicles.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. {	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft. { Fine bushy stock }	40	3 00	22 50
4 to 5 ft. }	50	4 00	30 00

var. Fortunei. (M). The individual flowers are larger than some other kinds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50

var. Pride of Rochester. (M). The flowers, which are borne in large panicles, are pinkish white, with under-side of petals rose. One of the best tall-growing varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. {	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft. { Very bushy }	50	4 00	30 00

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. (M). June. Flowers are tinged with soft pink. Exceedingly dainty and beautiful.

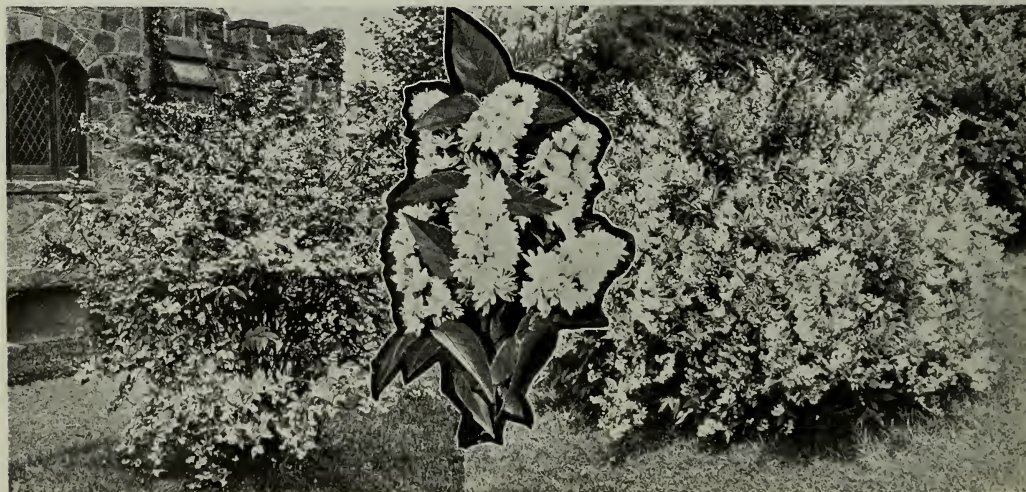
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50

var. Watereri. (M). Single, pink, bell-shaped flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50

var. Wellsi. (M). June. Double-white flowers tinged with pink.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50



Types of the tall and low-growing Deutzias. Both of these plants are on the grounds of our customers.

This is a form of Deutzia Scabra, of which all the varieties are similar in habit and general appearance, differing principally in color of flower.

Deutzia. The flowers of the tall and low-growing forms are similar to this.

Deutzia Gracilis. A very desirable plant for the front of shrubberies or for edgings. Lemoine's Deutzia is similar.



A Shrubbery border may hide the approach to the service parts of the house and at the same time make an attractive display on the front lawn with its uninterrupted succession of flowers. If you have a place for a Shrubbery border, write us details and we will help you to get such effects as this.

Diervilla. The Weigelas

AN important group, indispenable for ornamental planting. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young, of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly even through the Summer.

Diervilla amabilis; syn. grandiflora. (S). A broad-spreading shrub, with drooping branches. Large, dark green leaves which retain their color during the entire season. Pink flowers are produced in great quantities in May and June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., fine, bushy stock,	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

D. floribunda var. Lavellei. (M). June. Deep crimson flowers that last a long time.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

D. florida; syn. rosea. (S). May or June. A strong, symmetrical grower, with good foliage. Blooms profusely; some flowers are delicate pink, others rose, and some few almost white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

var. candida. (M). June. Erect grower. The only kind we have with pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy....	75	5 00	40 00

var. nana variegata. (M). June. The golden variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast that is highly desirable. Bears innumerable pale pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50

var. Sieboldi alba marginata. (M). June. The leaves are attractively margined with silvery markings. One of the best variegated shrubs. Flowers greenish white, changing later to crimson.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Five or more plants of any one variety at price per 10; 25 or more at price per 100

MOON'S SHRUBS

D. Japonica. var. rubra; syn. Hortensis rubra. (M). Not quite so hardy as some varieties. It produces in June quantities of beautiful, light crimson flowers. A robust, rapid grower.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50

D. Sessilifolia; syn. lutea. (S). A distinct and desirable sort differing from the other varieties both in foliage and flower. The leaves are long and pointed with a slight yellow tinge. The flowers, which are yellow, come at the close of June after other kinds have finished blooming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

Diervilla Hybrids

These flower at the close of May, and occasionally through the Summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

Abel Carriere. Rosy carmine; young growth, tinted with bronze.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	
4 to 5 ft. {	75	5 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft. { Very bushy }	1 00	7 50	55 00

Conquette. Large, pink flowers; excellent foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft., very bushy....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered kind; almost a continual bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	5 00	40 00

Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with white.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50



A planting of our shrubbery in the built-up portion of a city suburb. This planting is decorative from the street as well as the house and provides a shield against the front door of the dwelling.

Hendersoni. Small red flowers. More densely branched than most kinds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
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2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$22 50
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3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	
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Stelzneri. Rosy pink flowers that are very similar to the well-known variety *D. florida*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	75	5 00	40 00

Van Houttei. Pink and white flowers; profuse bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. {	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. { Fine bushy }	50	3 50	30 00
6 to 7 ft. { stock }	1 00	7 50	50 00

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. (M).

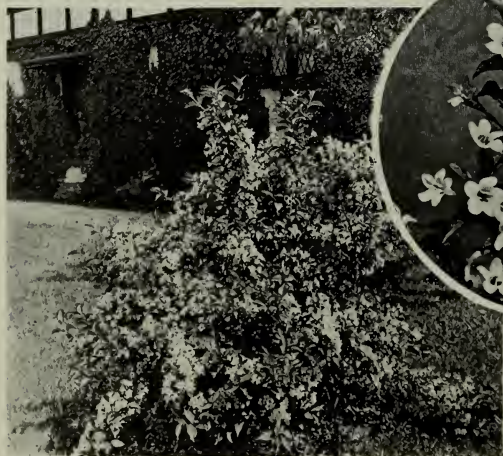
May. Beautiful when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections and especially adapted for individual planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.,	\$0 35	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.,	50	4 00

Enkianthus

Enkianthus Japonica. (D). A slow-growing, bushy shrub of neat habit. Pure white flowers. Although this plant is generally supposed to be too tender for some localities we have found this species entirely hardy in the latitude of Philadelphia.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.,		
very bushy	\$1 50	\$12 50



The graceful, drooping branches of the Weigelas make this one of the most attractive shrubs for lawn planting. The varieties differ principally in their color of bloom, which is always borne in great profusion.

MOON'S SHRUBS

Eleagnus

A family of ornamental shrubs possessing many merits that commend them for ornamental planting. Perhaps best known by their decorative fruits, although one of their principal characteristics is the silvery color of the twigs and under surface of the leaves of many varieties. This coloring is quite noticeable and produces a pleasing effect in contrast to the more sombre hues of other shrubs.

Eleagnus longipes; syn. edulis. JAPANESE OLEASTER OR SILVER THORN. (M). May. Silver leaves marked with brown spots on under surface. Profusion of scarlet berries in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

E. parviflora. SMALL-LEAVED SILVER THORN. (M). Silvery white, fragrant flowers. Pink berries in late Summer. See picture in opposite column.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Fine bushy	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.	stock	50	4 00	30 00



The attractive pink berries amid the silvery leaves of the *Eleagnus parviflora*. See prices opposite.

E. umbellata. (M). The flowers are yellowish white and fragrant; the fruit scarlet and showy.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Fine bushy	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.	stock	50	4 00	30 00

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the evergreen species, see chapter on "Evergreen Shrubs," page 32, climbing species are listed under "Vines."

Euonymus alatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. (M). This shrub possesses a striking individuality. It is particularly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small, delicate flowers of late Spring are followed by attractive red berries in the Fall. It is also valuable on account of its Autumn foliage, which is scarlet and favorably commented upon by almost everyone who sees it. Best suited for group or individual planting; and as it is not particular as to soil there are places on almost every lawn where it can be planted to advantage. This year we offer a quantity of excellent stock. See picture opposite.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.		\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	Extra fine	75	6 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	stock	1 00	7 50	65 00

E. Americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. (M). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches. Showy scarlet fruit adds to its beauty.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

E. Bungeanus. (M). Rapid grower; splendid for mass effects. Yellow fruits and bright Autumn foliage.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00

Directions, telling how to plant and care for nursery stock, in the back of this book.



Cork-barked *Euonymus* (*Euonymus alatus*). A plant with strange corky bark, bright red berries and brilliant Autumn foliage. See prices opposite.

Forsythia: Golden Bells

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as Winter is leaving. The bright, golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bell" transplants easily, and is ornamental in leaf as well as flower. It is useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses. Flowers of all varieties are similar in form and color. See illustration below

Forsythia intermedia. (L). April. Slender, erect or arching branches; narrow leaves and vigorous grower. Considered by many the best variety of the popular Golden Bell family.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Splendid vigorous stock of bushy character }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft. { }	35	2 50	20 00

F. suspensa. (M). Characterized by its graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted as an individual specimen as well as in masses and occasionally used for covering arches and trellises.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	

var. Fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. (M). Erect branches and handsome, broad, dark green leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

var. Fortunei aurea variegata. (M). This variety has variegated foliage in addition to the yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	

var. Sieboldi. (M). Graceful upright habit. Although similar in many respects to the other varieties we have found this one to be more hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

F. viridissima. (M). April. Erect shoots, spreading branches and narrow, bright, glossy leaves. This variety can be distinguished by the bright green bark of the young twigs. On vigorous growing plants the leaves are retained during early Winter. This is a valuable quality, making it a splendid shrub for mass planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Splendid vigorous }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft. { stock of bushy }	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft. { character }	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft. { }	75	6 00	

var. variegata. (M). Similar to the above, with variegated leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Halesia

Halesia diptera. SNOWDROP TREE. (L). In the Spring this shrub is attractive with its numerous white flowers. Suited for moist soils.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00	

H. tetraptera. SILVER BELL. (L). Drooping branches, laden in early Spring with fragrant white flowers resembling Snowdrops. Grows in most any good soil and in shaded places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft. { Very bushy }	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft. { stock }	75	6 00	

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH HAZEL. (L). October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd, yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening with Autumn tints. Hardy as far north as Canada. Valuable for massing and natural effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. { Fine vigorous }	50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft. { stock }	60	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	



As soon as frost leaves in Spring the brilliant yellow flowers of the Golden Bell glow along the leafless branches of the Forsythia. See list of varieties and prices opposite.

Hibiscus Syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon

FAMILIAR shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere, from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character, and usually grow from 8 to 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubby border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges. Altheas are really one of the best deciduous, flowering hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush when properly trained; such a hedge may be kept at any desired height. See below names and descriptions of the best varieties.

Varieties as follows

Admiral Dewey. Beautiful double white flowers. One of the newer varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft...	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

Alba Plena. Double white with red center. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Amplissima. Double rosy red. Early bloomer. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Ardens. Purplish blue. Double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
6 to 7 ft. ...	1 00	7 50	60 00

Extra fine stock.

Boule de Feu. Double red. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Comte de Haimont. Double pink. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft...	35	2 50	20 00

Double Rouge. Very double. Dark red. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac. Double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft...	75	5 00	40 00

Extra fine stock.

Folia variegata. The leaves of this variety have silvery markings. This color is retained during the entire season, making it one of the best variegated shrubs. Not conspicuous in flower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Extra fine bushy }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft. { stock }	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft. { }	50	3 50	30 00

Glenwoods Favorite. Single white, cherry red center. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft...	35	2 50	20 00

Lady Stanley. One of the best pink varieties. Semi-double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft...	35	2 50	20 00



Hibiscus or Althea. In July and August, when little else is in flower, these bloom abundantly. There are many colors in our large assortment of varieties.

Joan of Arc. Pure white. Very double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

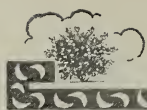
Pæoniflora. White with cherry red center. Semi-double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
4 to 5 ft...	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft...	75	5 00	

Van Houttei. White with red center. Semi-double. Each

	Per 10	Per 100	
2 to 3 ft...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft...	35	2 50	20 00

Altheas make a good flowering hedge



Hydrangea

NO class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangeas, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They transplant easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy. A crowning feature is that they bloom during the comparatively flowerless months of July to September.

Hydrangea arborescens. (S). June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. grandiflora sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. (S). June and July. A new variety, having immense pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	75	5 00	40 00

H. Bretschneideri; syn. H. vestita or Pekinensis. (M). A comparatively new sort which is a native of China. Terminal white flowers in flat clusters.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

H. paniculata. (M). August to September. Foliage and habit similar to the better-known great-panicled Hydrangea. Flowers in loose, open clusters. Splendid for the shrubbery border. See illustration, page 75.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Fine bushy } \$0 35		\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. { stock } 50		3 50	25 00

Great Panicled Hydrangea

H. paniculata var. grandiflora. (M). From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of huge white flower clusters. As the season advances the flower panicles change to tints of pink and finally to bronze. Always dependable. See picture below.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$14 00
2 to 3 ft. { Extra, bushy, } 35		2 50	18 00
3 to 4 ft. { fine stock } 50		3 50	25 00

Tree Hydrangea

The flowers and foliage are the same as the well-known Hydrangea. These plants have been trained up to one single stalk, giving them the appearance of a small tree. Splendid for formal effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$4 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	5 00	
5 to 6 ft., extra good....	1 00	7 50	



Great Panicled Hydrangea furnished by us three years before this photograph was taken. Such effects are as quickly possible with the bushy, vigorous stock we offer above. At the close of Summer no shrub is more showy than this sturdy plant with its large panicles of white flowers that ripen into beautiful shades of pink and crimson.

HYDRANGEA—Continued

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. (S). August. Flat flower clusters in August and gorgeous foliage in Autumn. These features, together with the interesting shape of leaf and attractive habit, make this Hydrangea one of the best decorative shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. { Extra fine }	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft. { stock }	75	6 00	50 00

H. radiata. SILVER-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. (S). An erect-growing shrub with white flowers borne in flat clusters. The leaves are dark green above and silvery white beneath, producing an unusual and attractive appearance.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00



Hydrangea Paniculata, or Single-paniced Hydrangea. For prices and descriptions see page 74

Hydrangea Hortensis: Japanese or Garden Hydrangea

These plants are very popular on account of their attractive flowers during the Summer months. They give the most satisfaction when grown as tub plants, which can be used to decorate either the porch or to border walks and drives. In sheltered positions, however, and with proper care, they are sufficiently hardy to withstand our Winters without additional care. We offer the following varieties:

H. Hortensis var. monstrosa. (D). Pale blue. Large flower heads.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00
Tub plant, 11 in. tub.	2 00	(tub included)

var. ramulus pictis. (D). Flowers pink and blue; branches purplish black.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Tub plant, 11 in. tub.	2 00	(tub included)	

var. Thomas Hogg. (D). White flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. { Very bushy }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 2½ ft. { }	35	2 50	20 00

Hypericum: St. John's Wort

A family including many native varieties. Free flowering, thrifty growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Not subject to attack of insects. For Southern plantings these shrubs can be relied upon as being almost evergreen. In the latitude of Philadelphia many varieties retain their foliage until late in the season.

Hypericum aureum. (D). July to September. A stiff, dense shrub that bears abundant yellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. A small plant, useful at the front of shrubbery borders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	35	2 50	\$20 00

H. galioides. (D). A small, compact shrub with slender branches, having beautiful yellow flowers. A native variety usually found in low, damp soil, but will thrive in any good garden loam. Although seldom seen this shrub is very ornamental and will doubtless become more popular each year.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft. { Fine stock }	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 2½ ft. { }	35	2 50	20 00

H. Kalmianum. (D). Perhaps the most hardy variety of these useful shrubs. Suited to dry and exposed positions. Bright and attractive foliage. Yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. { Fine stock }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft. { }	35	2 50	20 00

H. Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. (VD). This variety is of garden origin. Although not entirely hardy in the Northern States, it makes a beautiful low-growing shrub for Southern planting. The bright green leaves make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers which last for a long time during Summer and early Fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong, field-grown plants.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Kerria or Corchorus

Shrubs with tender, bright green branches that are ornamental even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil; and do well in open or shaded places. All varieties have attractive foliage, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the Summer.

Kerria Japonica (simplex). GLOBE FLOWER. (S). Single yellow flower.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

var. flore pleno. (S). A double-flowering variety of the above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00



Hedge of California Privet furnished from our nurseries. The splendid, dense growth is due to frequent shearings and the lower branches have been so well preserved by keeping the bottom of the hedge broader than any other portion, so that the sunlight reaches even these lower branches. To keep the bottom of a hedge broader than the top is necessary in all hedges where the lower branches are to be preserved.—Patrick Canahan, Gardener.

Ligustrum. Privet

A GROUP of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some of the most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated, as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects, withstand shearing, and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. (L). More hardy than the California Privet. Erect habit; small leaves, that are dark, lustrous green, and remain until long after snow comes. On this account, if for no other reason, they are desirable. Fine for hedges, mass plantings and general use.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft., very fine and bushy.....	40	3 00	22 50

L. ciliatum; syn. medium. (M). Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries which makes the plant very attractive. Suited best for the shrubbery border.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00

L. Ibota. (M). Upright habit, narrow leaves and white flowers. Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. Also a good hedge plant and a splendid shrub for decorative purposes on any lawn. Foliage turns a dark red in Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00

var. Regelianum. (S). Similar to the above; branches more dense and twiggy; they droop gracefully and give this variety a distinctly attractive appearance. In Autumn the foliage turns a dark red. This plant is unexcelled for shrubbery borders and masses, park plantings and hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

California Privet

L. ovalifolium. (L). Widely known as a hedge plant; it is a vigorous grower, endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half-evergreen, glossy foliage makes it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 50	6 50	50 00

Globe Form. These plants have been frequently trimmed, shaping them into symmetrical globular specimens. Splendid for formal effects when an inexpensive plant is wanted to give these results.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft. x 1 to 1½ ft.,	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.,	1 00	7 50	50 00
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.,	1 25	10 00	60 00
2½ to 3 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.,	1 50	12 50	90 00

L. Siberica. (M). A form of doubtful nomenclature, but one of the hardiest kinds. It is similar in most respects to California Privet and useful in much the same ways. We urge its more general use in colder climates and places where an inexpensive shrub is wanted to endure hardships.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 ft. { Fine }	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 50	
3 to 4 ft. { stock }	35	2 50	15 00	\$125 00

L. Sinensis. (M). A Chinese variety of rapid growth and upright habit. Useful for hedges or mass planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 33	\$2 50	\$18 00

MOON'S SHRUBS

Lonicera: Honeysuckle

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. The assortment of vines is described under that heading in the latter part of the catalogue. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubby groups and borders. They are hardy and transplant easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in Spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit on many of the varieties that follow in the Summer and Fall.

Lonicera bella albida. (M). Bears a profusion of white flowers, followed by scarlet fruits that hang on a long while and make a grand showing. Strong, rapid grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

L. fragrantissima. (M). April. Small, creamy white flowers of a delightful fragrance borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until Winter. Makes a handsome specimen.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

L. Morrowi. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (M). May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental in August and lasts a long while.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

L. spinosa; syn. Alberti. SIBERIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (VD). Spreading shrub, with small, narrow leaves. Rosy pink flowers that appear in late Spring.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50

L. Tatarica (rubra). TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (S). May. A useful, old-fashioned shrub, with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant, pink, crimson or bluish flowers, followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00

var. alba. (S). An erect shrub bearing white flowers in May or June. These are followed by attractive berries, making it a valuable addition for a mixed shrubby border. A better effect is produced by planting in groups consisting of several plants.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

var. Virginica alba. (S). A form with white flowers. Similar in habit of growth to the parent. L. tatarica described above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

L. Xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M). May. A shapely, erect bush, with distinct dull green leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers. Red or scarlet berries add to the ornamental value of this shrub. A splendid effect is produced when used in mass planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. (D). All Summer its low-spreading branches are bright with yellow flowers, characterized by narrow, fuzzy leaves. Grows in dry or wet soils and stony places.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	35	3 00

Prunus

Prunus Pissardi; syn. Prunus cerasifera var. atropurpureum. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (L). A little tree, with dark purple leaves that keep their lustrous coloring even through the Summer and Fall. Small, pinkish white flowers cover it.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

P. Triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (M). April. A strong-growing, hardy shrub, with delicate pink double flowers and slender branches. Very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00



Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tatarica*). The flowers of all its varieties are similar excepting in color.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange or "Syringa"

THESE popular old-fashioned shrubs are still highly valued and much appreciated for all landscape work. Most varieties are strong, vigorous growers and will thrive in partially shaded, as well as in sunny locations. Practically immune from insect enemies. Although the popularity of these ornamental shrubs has been gained largely on account of their fragrant flowers, it must be borne in mind that all kinds are not fragrant; also that young plants are not as sweet-scented as older ones. All are good, however, and possess a decorative value for either small or large areas.

Philadelphus Billardi. (M). June. Beautiful white flowers, that appear a week or two later than other members of this family. Is desirable for extending the season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	\$30 00

P. cordifolius. (M). This species, like the above, blooms later than most other kinds. Flowers are large and fragrant. An upright, vigorous grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., very bushy....	75	5 00	35 00

P. coronarius. GARLAND MOCK ORANGE. (S). May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect, compact habit. Fragrant, early white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

var. folius aureus. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (D). Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the Summer. A desirable edging for shrubberies.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

P. Falconeri. (M). A graceful shrub of garden origin. Slightly fragrant white flowers borne in great profusion.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	5 00	

P. grandiflora. (M). May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. { Fine stock }	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft. { }	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. { }	75	5 00	

P. Ketelerii. (M). May or June. Fragrant, double white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00

P. laxus. (M). Strong grower; large, slightly fragrant flowers; very desirable. A new variety of unusual promise. Sometimes the flowers are 1½ inches across.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00



Flowers of Philadelphus, or Mock Orange.

P. Lemoinei var. erectus. (S). Distinguished by its smaller leaves. The flowers are smaller than the other varieties, but are very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50

var. Mont Blanc. (S). June. This variety has small leaves and while not as sturdy a grower as many kinds, it is considered one of the best because of its most fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

P. Nepalensis. (M). June. Large flowers, with an attractive background of light green leaves.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00

P. nivalis. (S). June. Small white flowers of exceptional purity.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. { }	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft. { Bushy stock }	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft. { }	1 00	7 50	50 00

MOON'S SHRUBS



A mixed planting that successfully hides an adjoining building. There are innumerable combinations of plants that will produce such effects. We are prepared to help any interested persons to get such plantings.

Ptelea: Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. (L). June. Bright, shining foliage; clusters of white flowers, succeeded by an abundance of ornamental seed-vessels that cling tenaciously for a long while. Suited for mass planting.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	5 00

Rhamnus

Well suited for mass and border plantings, especially in public grounds, where subjected to abuse. Grows in city atmosphere and in partial shade. Has ornamental berries in the Autumn.

Rhamnus catharticus. BUCKTHORN. (L). June and July. A hardy shrub for poor soils, exposed and neglected places. Valued for hedges as well as shrubbery plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

R. frangula. ALDER BUCKTHORN. (L). A large-growing shrub having small glossy leaves. The red berries, which later turn to black, make it very attractive during the Summer months.

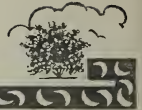
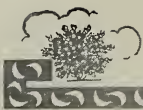
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

Rhodotypus

Rhodotypus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (S). The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May, and sparingly through the Summer. Black berries follow in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50

THIS catalogue leaves nothing to the purchaser's imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at the prices given. Some nursery catalogues do. Isn't it safer to buy where you know just what size stock you are going to get for the money you have to spend?



The Common Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*) is one of the best flowering shrubs for any soil or planting. The golden-leaved variety, *Nigra aurea*, is bright all Summer with its yellow foliage.

Rhus: Sumacs and Mist Tree

Rhus Aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMAC. (D). A low-growing shrub with attractive foliage that turns to a brilliant red in Autumn. The compound leaves emit an aromatic odor when bruised. Grows well in either sunny or partially shaded places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

R. cotinus. MIST OR SMOKE TREE. PURPLE FRINGE. (L). July. A familiar shrub in many old farmyards that is most attractive in Summer because of the light, airy or mist-like covering that the panicles or ripening bloom present.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	7 50
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	12 50

R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. (L). Useful for producing natural effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	

R. typhina, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED STAG-HORN SUMAC. (M). The compound leaves are as deeply and delicately cut as a fern and present an ornamental effect at all seasons and especially in Autumn when the foliage is a blaze of color. This variety is particularly suited for mass planting on large areas.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

Ribes: Flowering Currants

Good, hardy plants, prized for their wealth of fragrant, small, bright flowers in early Spring.

Ribes aureum. MISSOURI GOLDEN OR BUFFALO CURRANT. (S). In May it bears quantities of golden yellow flowers. The leaves are three lobed and of a dark, lustrous green color. Very effective when used in groups as part of a mixed shrubbery border.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

R. floridum; syn. Americana. WILD BLACK CURRANT. (S). A native shrub valued for ornamental planting on account of its attractive yellow flowers, which are followed by black fruits.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Sambucus: Elder

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

Sambucus canadensis. COMMON ELDER. (M). White flowers borne in large, flat panicles followed by edible black berries. Its principal value for ornamental planting lies in its ability to grow in wet soil, where it quickly produces splendid natural effects. See illustration opposite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

S. nigra, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. (S). May. Attractive throughout the season, and gives a tone of contrast in all plantings. Probably the most showy golden-leaved shrub; retains its color all Summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00



Spirea Reevesiana. A beautiful form, flowering two weeks later than the more commonly planted though similar variety, *Van Houttei*. See page 82.

Spirea

INDISPENSABLE shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

Spirea argentea; syn. Canescens. (M). June to August. Panicles of white bloom; useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

S. arguta. (D). Early May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches and shine as snow through the feathery light green foliage. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in Autumn, with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00

S. Billardi. (S). July to September. Sparsely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies and for moist places, and wild or natural plantings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. Alba. (S). July to September. A white-flowering form of the preceding that is equally desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft. { Fine stock } \$0 50		\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft. { } 60		5 00	40 00

S. Bumalda, var. ANTHONY WATERER. (D). June until frost. Popular on account of its crimson flowers. A beautiful edging and desirable plant at the front of shrubberies or wherever a low bush is required.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	35	2 50	

S. Callosa, var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. (D). All Summer there are white flowers in flat clusters on this bushy shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	

S. Carpinifolia. (S). July. White spikes of bloom. A tall variety suited for natural landscapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. (D). Spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. One of the best of the Summer-flowering varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

S. opulifolia; syn. Physocarpus opulifolia. (M). June. It is familiarly known as Nine-bark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters. These are followed by interesting seed-pods which are rather unique and very ornamental. Splendid for mass planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy....	50	3 50	27 50

var. aurea. (M). June. Bright golden leaves in Spring, that darken as the season advances. Otherwise similar to the above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	35	2 50	20 00

S. Prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (S). Early May. A hardy, old-fashioned, erect shrub that is still popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	



The Spireas include a great variation in flower and foliage effects. No. 1 represents the type of flowers produced by the varieties Van Houttei and Reevesiana. No. 2 is the old-fashioned Bridal Wreath. No. 3. Flowers of this type are borne by varieties Billardi, Billardi alba, Douglasi, Salicifolia and Tomentosa. They differ in color. No. 4 represents flowers of varieties Bumalda and Anthony Waterer.

MOON'S SHRUBS

Spirea Reevesiana. (M). Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Similar to *S. Van Houttei*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

var. flore pleno. (S). May and June. The double white flowers of this variety remain on the plant at least two weeks longer than other similar kinds, making it very desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Rotundifolia; syn. Bracteata. An irregular growing shrub with heavy round leaves. Pure white flowers in late Spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. (M). June to September. Erect, strong habit; fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects. White flower panicles.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft. { Fine Stock }	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. { Fine Stock }	60	5 00	40 00

S. sorbifolia. (S). The foliage of this variety is different and very ornamental. It resembles the leaves of a Mountain Ash. In July there are long terminal spikes of white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Fine stock }	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. { Fine stock }	50	4 00	30 00

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (D). April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers and tiny leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Tomentosa. HARDHACK. (S). July to September. Flowers in deep pink panicles. Valued for low places and wild effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00

S. Van Houttei. (M). May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit; with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from every standpoint. See picture at foot of page 80.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00

Prices in this catalogue include packing and are f. o. b. our shipping point.



Styx Japonica. A splendid flowering shrub or small tree. See prices and descriptions below.

Styx

Styx Japonica. (L). An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid plant for individual planting at conspicuous places or in connection with other trees and shrubs. Its many desirable features have not heretofore been fully appreciated. Picture is shown above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft., very fine stock,	50	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	7 50	

Symphoricarpos.

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and in mass planting. They grow well in almost any soil; are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in Fall and Winter.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. (D). July and August. Small white or pinkish flowers, succeeded by abundant white berries that last a long while during late Fall and early Winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Vulgaris; syn. rubra. CORALBERRY. A splendid shrub for mass planting on banks, or in mixed shrubbery borders. While the plant has attractive foliage and flowers it is really in the Autumn after the leaves have fallen that its purplish red berries show so conspicuously.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00

Syringa. The Lilacs

THE Lilac, among shrubs, is like the Maple among trees, "The most common and most indispensable." They bloom with a fragrance and beauty that are surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens their popularity increases. The beauty of these shrubs can be appreciated by everyone because they are adapted to small lawns and equally suitable for large estates. They are among the most hardy of ornamental plants and can be depended upon to grow under a wider range of climate than many of our most beautiful shrubs. The collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing varieties—kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

Syringa Chinensis; syn. Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. (M). May. Has arching branches and large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color. The narrow leaves differ from those of any other Lilac.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 50	

var. alba. (M). A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	

var. Sougeana. (M). Purplish red flowers in open clusters. Slender branches and small leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	5 00	

S. Japonica. (L). June. A tree form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	

S. Josikaea. HUNGARIAN LILAC. (M). Late in May. A distinct type, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. A very ornamental variety that is valued especially for the lateness of its flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Josea Nivea. (M). An upright-growing shrub of bushy habit. Large, broad leaves, with light pink flowers which open the latter part of May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	75	5 00	

S. Persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. (S). Has slender, arching branches and narrow leaves; a profuse bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	\$30 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED PERSIAN LILAC. (S). The leaves are delicately cut and very pretty. Valued for group or individual planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

S. villosa. (S). A distinct type, with late, rosy pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe), and the plant is very bushy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. (M). May. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. Flowers remarkably fragrant, varying from white to shades of lavender and purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00	35 00

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. (M). Pure white flowers. The well-known, old-fashioned variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft. { Fine bushy }	60	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft. { stock }	75	6 00	

Varieties of Syringa Vulgaris (Lilacs)

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height. See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties with sizes that we can supply.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	5 00	40 00

Abel Carriere. Double, very large, pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Frau Bertha Damman. Large panicles of single pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Insignis rubra. Buds dark red, opening into rosy purple flowers. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Mme. Casimer Perier. Double pure white flowers, in medium-sized clusters. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Madam Lemoine. Fine double white variety. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Marie Legraye. Small grower; single white flowers, especially fine and fragrant. 2 to 3 ft.

Michael Buchner. Flower truss, very large and erect; individual flowers double and pale lilac color. 2 to 3 ft.

Pres. Loubet. Double, light purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Ranunculæflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich, rosy purple flowers, that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac, and is very desirable. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. The single flowers are dark purple and distinct from other kinds. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Volcan. Flower truss large; individual flower single, ruby red color. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Tamarix. Tamarisk

SHRUBS of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some light shade of pink or red. They are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders, and valuable for seaside planting.

Tamarix Africana. (L). May. Sea-green foliage. Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00
 3 to 4 ft. 35 2 50 \$20 00

T. Juniperiana; syn. Japonica or Plumosa. (L). A vigorous-growing variety, with foliage of a deep green color that droops gracefully. Flowers late in the season.
 Each Per 10 Per 100
 4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00

T. odessana. CASPIAN TAMARISK. (S). Pink flowers borne in loose paniced racemes. It blooms the latter part of the Summer and is valued on this account. Each Per 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50

Ulex

Ulex Europaeus. FURZE. (D). Dark green, spiny branches, usually almost leafless. Useful for covering dry, sandy banks, and also well suited for seaside planting. It prefers sandy or gravelly porous soil and a sunny position. Yellow flowers during the Spring.
 Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft., very bushy, \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00



Single Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum*). A vigorous shrub with attractive flowers in May and brilliant foliage in Autumn. See prices and descriptions page 85.

Viburnum, Including the Snowballs

IN this group are included the Snowballs, which give in Spring the same showy effects produced by Hydrangeas in the Fall. Viburnums are hardy, grow quickly, and are free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and useful in all plantings. Most varieties will grow satisfactorily in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by some varieties, while others are valued for their ornamental berries. The Japanese Snowball, one of the most popular shrubs, is included in this family. It is described more fully and illustrated on the following page. Perhaps there is no shrub valued so much for Winter effects as the High Bush Cranberry, which is listed below.

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE-ROD. (S). Very hardy. A rather late bloomer with creamy white flowers. Large, upright clusters of blue fruit. Autumn foliage vinous red. Well suited for moist places and shrubbery borders.

 Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00

V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. (L). May and June. White flower clusters, succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and desirable for dry places and limestone soils.

 Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
 4 to 5 ft. 75 5 00

A Red-Berried Shrub for Winter Effects

V. opulus; syn. Oxycoccus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. (M). May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers, borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches during the early part of the Winter. It is considered as the best red-berried shrub for Winter effects.

 Each Per 10 Per 100
 2 to 3 ft. { \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 3 to 4 ft. { 35 2 50 20 00
 4 to 5 ft. { 50 4 00 30 00

Fine bushy
stock



Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*). One of the best and most showy shrubs. See descriptions and prices below.

Japanese Snowball

var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. (S). May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the preceding. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves. When a single specimen is wanted there is nothing more attractive. It is just as effective, however, in groups or the shrubbery border. See illustration above.

VARIETIES OF VIBURNUM OPULUS—Continued

Var. nana. DWARF VIBURNUM. (VD). Very low growing. Suitable for the fronts of shrubberies and as an edging. Very hardy; and in the colder climates where boxwood cannot be depended upon this shrub will answer the same purpose. It has good Summer foliage, but is not evergreen.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 in., very bushy...	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. sterile. GULDER ROSE OR OLD-FASHIONED SNOWBALL. (M). May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere, and always flowers so abundantly.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. { Fine stock	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft. {	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft. {	50	4 00	30 00

V. prunifolium. BLACK HAW. STAGBUSH. (L). Indigenous throughout Eastern United States. Large, oval leaves which color brilliantly in the Autumn. Pure white flowers followed by bluish black fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	

Single Japanese Snowball

V. tomentosum. (S). May. An elegant shrub, with beautiful dark green leaves. White flowers, borne in flat clusters. Exceptionally attractive in Autumn, when the foliage is a gorgeous crimson. See illustration page 84.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., very bushy....	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. {	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. { Extra fine bushy	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft. { stock	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. {	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft. {	1 00	7 50	50 00

Tree or Standard Form. The same shrub trained into a plant with one stem, making ideal material for formal planting.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50

V. Wrightii. (M). An oriental variety which grows satisfactorily here. It has large white flowers but its principal ornamental value is derived from the red berries.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50

Xanthorrhiza

Xanthorrhiza apifolia. YELLOW ROOT. (VD). A good plant for damp and shady places; planted much as an undergrowth on account of its bright green foliage which turns a rich yellow in Autumn. Flowers small, deep purple; borne in April.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$22 50



HARDY GARDEN ROSES

THE beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys and the demand for Hardy Garden Roses is annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks or on arbors the sweet perfume of blooming roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them.

The varieties listed under the heading of Bush Roses are very useful when grouped among shrubbery; but the Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties will do best if planted by themselves. Almost every house has space for a small rose garden; the beauty and enjoyment that they create beget a love and devotion that one never forgets. All of our Hybrid Perpetuals, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses are budded on Manetti stock. It has been found that many varieties of roses grown on this stock are more hardy and bloom more profusely and are far better than if grown on their own roots. Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth.

Our potted roses have been pruned, and will need no further care in this respect the first year. The quality of bloom depends a great deal on pruning, so in future years do not fail to have your plants properly pruned early in the Spring. Tea Roses do not require as severe trimming as the Hybrid Perpetual and climbing roses.

Spring orders for the Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss and Miscellaneous Roses will be filled with potted plants, like the illustration. These potted plants have been properly pruned, carefully started and will arrive in the best possible condition to give you an immediate effect. Excepting in southern or sheltered places we recommend planting after April 15th. Fall orders may be filled with either potted stock or strong plants freshly dug from the open ground.



One of our Hybrid Perpetual Roses ready to be boxed for shipment. The flower pot has been removed and a neat paper one substituted; thus insuring arrival with a big ball of dirt about the roots, which reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum.

Hybrid Perpetuals

The hardiest type and the most profuse in bloom. This group includes some of the most popular garden roses.

The prices of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses, except where otherwise noted, are 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red; large, full, perfect form; vigorous.

American Beauty. Deep pink to crimson and very fragrant. Thrives in open ground.

Baroness de Bonstettin. Dark, rich crimson. Large, full. Vigorous habit.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale rose; large, superb form.

Clio. Flesh, shaded rosy pink; large, globular.

Coquette de Alps. Milk white, faintly tinged with pink. Fine, large flowers.

Eugene Furst. Beautiful shade of dark crimson. A strong grower.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. Beautiful snow white; very large, full, perfectly formed; superb.

General Jacqueminot. (Jack Rose.) Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very fragrant and an early bloomer.

George Arends. (Pink Frau Karl Druschki.) Delicate rose; large, full, well-formed; delightfully scented and very productive. A new and rare variety. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Magna Charta. Bright pink; very large; early bearer.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center, large, fine form.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, productive and fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Deep red; extra large, full. Handsome free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Very large; deep rose; a favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Excellent; deep, velvety crimson-scarlet, changing to maroon.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson; large, fine form.

Baby Ramblers

Mme. Norbert Levasseur. Crimson Baby Rambler. A compact, dwarf variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height; covered with a wealth of crimson flowers the entire season.

Katherine Zemit. White Baby Rambler. Similar to the above. Beautiful white flowers.

Mrs. Cutbush. Pink Baby Rambler. Similar to the two preceding kinds, but with pink blooms.

Miscellaneous Roses

Clothilde Soupert. Abundant clusters of rosy white flowers.

Hermosa. Bright pink, double fragrant flowers in clusters all season. Excellent for general planting.

Juliet. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose as flowers expand. Very distinct and an attractive novelty. \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of ecru.

Persian Yellow. Very showy, bright-yellow flowers of medium size.

Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). A new hardy yellow rose. Flowers full and globular; very fragrant.



Some of the hardy Roses that are wanted for every garden.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

These roses have always been admired for their delightful fragrance and for their delicacy of coloring. They bear very profusely and are hardy with little or no protection.

The prices of all Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses, except where otherwise noted, are 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

- Caroline Testout.** Bright, satiny rose; sweet; very valuable.
- Etoile de France.** Star of France. Velvety crimson, large, full and double.
- General MacArthur.** Large; bright crimson; highly scented. Very fine.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Bright, rich scarlet; very showy; lavish bloomer.
- Killarney.** Flesh white to pink; buds long and pointed; bloom large.
- La France.** Clear, silvery pink; large and full.
- Madam Abel Chatney.** Carmine rose shaded with salmon; free bloomer.
- Madam Jules Grolez.** Bright china rose; productive; fine for massing.
- Maman Cochet.** Deep rose pink; beautiful in bud and flower; large, full, superb.
- White Killarney.** Pure white; excellent.
- White Maman Cochet.** White; fine in bud.

Moss Roses

An odd, interesting mossy covering surrounds the buds. This characteristic makes this rose very suitable for bouquets and cut flowers. Attractive in the border or shrubbery planting.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed and very fragrant.

Crested. Pink; finely crested; very distinct.

Bush Roses

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Canina. DOG ROSE. Light pink flowers in June, followed by orange-red or scarlet fruit. A native of Europe, but splendidly suited for natural effects here.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Lucida. Single, bright pink flowers in June, attractive red branches and plump red fruits in Winter. Splendid for natural landscapes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

var. alba. Pure white flowers of dainty texture. Good foliage, together with the flowers, makes this a valuable variety, which we believe is quite rare.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

Multiflora. Literally covered in June with myriads of very fragrant clusters of small, semi-double flowers. In Winter the numerous red fruits are decorative. Valued in shrubbery plantings of all kinds.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Rubiginosa. "ENGLISH SWEET BRIAR ROSE." Noted for the fragrance of its foliage.

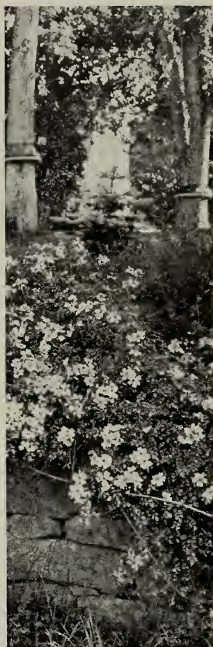
	Each	Per 10
Potted plants, 6 in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Rosa Rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. The beautiful rich, green, wrinkled foliage alone would make this rose popular for all ornamental plantings. Brilliant single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all Summer. These ripen into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

Setigera. "PRAIRIE ROSE." Single, deep rose-colored flower. A splendid sort for natural planting. Blooms lavishly in June. One of the hardiest.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



The beautiful shell-pink flowers of the Dorothy Perkins Rose.
Described and priced below.

Wichuriana Hybrid Climbing and Trailing Roses

Roses of this family are of a trailing habit, very hardy, and recommended for covering walls, rocks, rough ground or for any purpose for which a creeping rose is desired. They are much used for mass plantings to produce natural effects.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid sort, with beautiful shell-pink flowers; very fragrant and lasting. The trusses often contain 30 to 40 individual flowers. Bright foliage that keeps fresh better than most kinds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 and 3 yr., field grown....	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	35 00

Evergreen Gem. Very double flowers, buff-yellow, changing to white. Foliage remains green a long while in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	35 00

Gardenia. Beautiful, rich buff-yellow when in bud; open flowers white. A strong vigorous grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 and 3 yr., field grown....	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	35 00

Hiawatha. Color brilliant apple-blossom pink, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens. The plant is of a strong, vigorous growth with bright green, glossy foliage, which is retained until late in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 and 3 yr., field grown....	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	35 00

Lady Gay. Clusters of bright shell-pink flowers, shading rose. The foliage is shining green and luxuriant. It is of vigorous growth, and the effect of the plant when in full bloom, with the combination of soft pink flowers, cherry-pink buds and the deep green of the foliage, is indeed charming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants, 5 and 6 in. pots	50	4 00	35 00

Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium-double, pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00

May Queen. Large, double-pink flowers of delicious fragrance. A very free-blooming and popular variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00

Newport Fairy. Single pink; a strong grower and abundant bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00

Ruby Queen. Deep ruby red with heavy foliage. A good sort for rambling mass work.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 and 3 yr., field grown....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	

Prices in this catalogue include packing and are f. o. b. our shipping point



MOON'S ROSES



Wichuriana Rose. The parent form and its varieties described on pages 88 and 89 are well suited for terrace plantings, growing over steep slopes and for artistic effects on rocks, stumps, trellises or pergolas.

Wichuriana. "MEMORIAL ROSE." Beautiful, small, glossy, evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant single, waxy-white flowers are borne profusely in June. See illustration above.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	1 75	12 00
Potted plants, 4 and 5 in. pots	50	4 00	35 00

South Orange Perfection. Dwarf, trailing habit; double flowers, blush pink at tips, changing to white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	

Universal Favorite. Flowers very double, of a pretty rose color. A hardy, rapid-growing variety that fits into the natural landscape very well.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	

White Dorothy Perkins. Same as Dorothy Perkins, but white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots....	50	4 00	35 00

An archway of Climbing Roses. Any of the Climbing or Wichuriana types will produce effects like this. We recommend especially the Pink Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Gardenia, Lady Gay and Universal Favorite described on pages 88-90. They would also make charming effects if planted so that they might climb over fences, stumps or other supports that might be provided.





MOON'S ROSES



Climbing and Trailing Roses

Suitable for training over arbors, porches, fences, pergolas and other objects. They all bloom profusely, the blossoms literally covering the branches.

American Pillar. Single-flowering variety of great beauty. Pink flowers borne in immense bunches, followed by brilliant red berries. Foliage retained until November. A new climbing rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Baltimore Belle. Blush white; flowers very double, profusely borne in large, showy clusters. Very hardy. An excellent variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Baron von Ittersen. A fine climber; glossy green foliage, and crimson flowers.

	Each	Per 10
Strong potted plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Blue Rambler. VEILCHENBLAU. A new rambler; approaching blue in color. The color at first is either reddish pink or purplish pink, then turns amethyst. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	50	4 50	

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Rich, creamy-white flowers. A vigorous grower, blooming abundantly and persistently almost until frost.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small, double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for trailing over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 and 3 yr., field grown...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants, 5 and 6 in. pots	50	4 50	40 00

Dawson. Considered by some to be as valuable as the Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers; strong grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Flower of Fairfield. Similar in many respects to the Crimson Rambler described above. Blooms at intervals until frost.

	Each	Per 10
Potted plants, 6 in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Graf. Zeppelin. Flowers a vivid pink. The almost thornless character of this plant makes it desirable for some uses.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 yr., field grown.....	35	2 50	

Pink Rambler. A sturdy, rapid grower that has all the good characteristics of the popular Crimson Rambler. Clusters of double pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to the Crimson Rambler. Deeper and brighter in color.

	Each	Per 10
2 and 3 yr., field grown.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	50	4 50

Queen Alexandria. A good rose that resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is lighter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	

Royal Cluster. Double white, medium-size.

	Each	Per 10
3 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Trier. A strong-growing variety, with trusses of rose-colored flowers; exceedingly hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 yr., field grown.....	25	2 00	15 00

White Rambler. Flowers borne in clusters; foliage glossy and finely cut; vigorous and hardy.

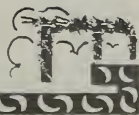
	Each	Per 10
3 yr., field grown.....	\$0 35	\$2 50

Yellow Rambler. Attractive semi-double yellow flowers. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 yr., field grown.....	35	2 50	20 00
Potted plants, 4 in. pots...	50	4 50	



Crimson Rambler. Still a popular Rose which now shares its popularity with the Pink Rambler, Dawson, Clothilde Soupert and others of equal beauty described on this page.



Wistarias are among the first vines to flower, when they show forth gorgeously in early May. They grow rapidly on most any support and endure, better than most vines, the conditions presented in crowded cities, where they can often be seen growing vigorously in the smallest yards. For prices see page 96.

Ornamental Vines

C LIMBING Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and Summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees, where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places, and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers, that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese Vine, with glossy, leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, walls and to produce wild effects.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 3 ft., strong plants.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	50	4 50

A. Polygama. In most respects it is similar to the above, with creamy-white flowers and handsome foliage. It is a strong, rapid grower, and desirable plant.

	Each	Per 10
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50

Akebia

Akebia quinata. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine, that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed, half-evergreen leaves and fragrant purplish brown or chocolate-colored flowers.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	50	4 50

Bignonia: Trumpet Vine

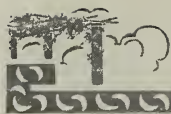
These are familiar strong-growing vines with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early Summer. They are very desirable for covering Summer-houses, training over arbors, and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Bignonias will grow in almost any soil, and are hardy, except in the coldest climates. We offer the two varieties that follow.

Bignonia Grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. July. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than *B. radicans*, and it is a more bushy grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 5 ft., strong 2 and 3 yr. plants.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	50	4 00	

B. radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. July to September. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers. It is a familiar, old-fashioned vine, that clings tenaciously and grows rapidly to tall heights.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., 2 yr.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants, 4 in. pots...	40	3 50	30 00
Potted plants, 6 in. pots...	50	4 00	35 00



Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. This is the true Woodbine or "Five-fingered Ivy," with large, handsome leaves deeply cut into five lobes. Its blue berries contrast with the richness of its Autumn coloring when the leaves turn a gorgeous crimson. On dry soils the leaves color earlier and more brightly. Excellent for arbors, trellises, trees and stumps and for planting on walls.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 and 3 yr., field grown...	\$0 25	\$1 75	\$12 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	35	3 00	25 00

var. Englemanni. Practically identical with the Virginia Creeper. It clings more tenaciously to a support and grows a little stronger.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 and 3 yr., field grown...	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	35	3 00	25 00

var. muralis. Resembles the parent type, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	35	3 00	

A. veitchii; syn. tricuspidata. JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is quite a hardy, rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh, shining green, that turns a brilliant red in Autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong field-grown plants...	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$14 00
Potted plants, 4 in. pots...	35	2 50	20 00

var. Lowii. A new Japanese Ivy, possessing all the good points of the popular Japanese or Boston Ivy. The foliage is much smaller and deeply cut, giving it a beauty not possessed by the old sort.

	Each	Per 10
Strong potted plants...	\$0 50	\$4 50

Aristolochia

Aristolochia sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A strong, hardy-growing tropical-looking vine, with attractive light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick, dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 6 in. pots...	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

Celastrus: Bittersweet

Celastrus articulatus. JAPANESE BITTERSWEET. A vigorous-growing vine that is very ornamental. The orange and scarlet fruits in the Fall are just as pretty as our native Bittersweet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

C. scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine that is especially ornamental in Fall and Winter, with brilliant orange and scarlet fruit.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00

Dolichos: Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonica. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE. An extremely rapid-growing vine. It is an especially desirable vine for quick effects, and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 4 in. pots...	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00

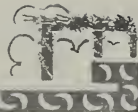
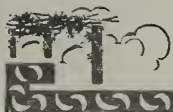
Lathyrus

Lathyrus latifolius. PERENNIAL PEA. Grows 8 to 10 feet, and during the entire Summer it produces clusters of rosy-red flowers. Good for a low-tangled covering.

	Each	Per 10
Strong plants...	\$0 35	\$2 50



A rustic entrance that has been planted with Moon's nursery stock. Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*) has been used to grow over the stone work, where it softens the raw effect of the boulders and causes them to blend naturally with the landscape. The brilliant coloring of these leaves against the evergreen background is an Autumn attraction. *Ampelopsis Englemanni*, also described above, would give similar results.



Clematis

Popular vines that flower profusely, and are everywhere planted for covering porches, trellises and arbors, and to climb over posts and fences.

Clematis paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage, that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong clumps.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$14 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	35	2 50	18 00
Potted plants, 6 in. pots...	50	3 50	25 00

C. Virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER. A native vine of quick growth. White flowers in the middle of the Summer. Useful for arbors, trellises or for natural effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong plants.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Clematis Hybrids

	Each	Per 10
Strong plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 50

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome.

Jackmani. Next to *C. Paniculata*, this is the most popular variety, with rich, royal-purple flowers 3 inches across; borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterwards.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson; large flowers.

Ramona. Very large, deep sky-blue flowers. A desirable new sort.

Ville de Lyon. Bright red, well-formed flowers; and a very good variety.



Clematis Paniculata. A quick and satisfactory grower that may be depended upon to produce a wealth of bloom, like this, at the close of August. This Clematis is also splendidly suited for climbing over tree trunks, stumps and rocks.

Hedera: English Ivy

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick, dark green foliage. It grows in almost any soil, and is fond of shady places. The young and immature wood sometimes Winter-kills in localities north of New York, but it is not so much the cold as the bright, late Winter suns that kill it. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong potted plants, 4 in. pots,	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00



English Ivy. The best evergreen vine for growing over stone work and also as a ground cover in shady places. Prices above.



Lonicera. Honeysuckle

FAVORITE vines, with flowers of exquisite fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis work; for climbing over arbors and verandas; for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways; also useful for covering unsightly places and for retaining soil on slopes and banks.

Lonicera Caprifolium. ITALIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers yellowish white on the inside and purplish outside. Color of foliage dull green or gray.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown...	25	2 00	14 00

L. Hendersoni. Corolla a purplish pink; body of flower yellow. Fragrant and an incessant bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	
2 yr., field grown...	25	2 00	
Potted plants, 5 in. pots,	40	3 50	\$25 00

L. Japonica, var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves, and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good, hardy grower, with fragrant, cream-colored flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots,	35	2 50	22 50

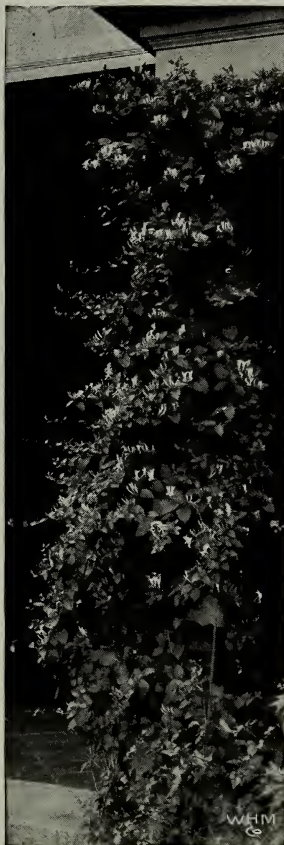
var. brachypoda. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. It is a strong grower and desirable sort, with yellow flowers. The leaves turn a coppery hue in late Autumn, and last until almost Spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Heavy, 2 yr. vine, field grown,	25	2 00	14 00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 6 in. pots...	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$22 50

var. chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In Winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronze hue and lasts well on toward Spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. Very ornamental, but not so well suited for bank planting to prevent erosion as some other varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Heavy 2 yr. vine, field grown,	25	2 00	14 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots...	35	2 50	



Honeysuckle. Always desirable and always dependable, whether growing on porch columns, over rustic work or for retaining embankments.

var. Halleana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy, light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit, and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 yr., field grown,	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
Potted plants, 5 in. pots,				
extra fine,	35	2 50	22 50	

L. Periclymenum var. Belgica. Nature of growth is somewhat like a shrub, although it will climb on a support. Flowers are bright red outside and appear during the Summer months.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 yr., field grown...	25	2 00	

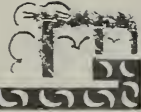
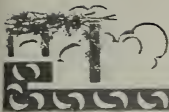
L. sempervirens, var. fuchsoides; syn. L. punicea. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs widely from the Japanese forms, and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers, that continue all Summer. Bluish-green leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

L. Sullivanti. A strong, vigorous grower; dark purplish-pink flowers. Underside of leaf silvery in color.

	Each	Per 10
1 yr., field grown...	\$0 15	\$1 25
2 and 3 yr., field grown...	25	2 00

Our pot-grown Vines
can be safely trans-
planted in Summer and
will give quick effects.



Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. CREEPING EUONYMUS. An evergreen species, with small, glossy leaves. It clings to walls and rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Being of slow growth adapts it for covering low walls; also useful as a ground cover. Another purpose for which it can be used is as an edging like boxwood. To give this effect it must, of course, be clipped occasionally, but this treatment is not injurious to the plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., heavy vines.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. variegata. Similar to the above, except it has pretty creamy-white markings on the leaves. It can be used for the same purposes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, 3 in. pots...	25	2 00	16 00

Periploca

Periploca Græca. SILK VINE. Dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July. A comparatively rare but very ornamental vine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	

Vinca: Periwinkle

Vinca minor. MYRTLE OR PERIWINKLE. A familiar evergreen creeper, that bears blue flowers in early Spring, and is useful as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 3 in. pots...	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

Lycium: Matrimony Vine

Lycium Chinense. A hardy plant, that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches; bears pink and purple flowers from June until September, that are succeeded in Winter by scarlet and orange fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Vitis: The Grapes

Vitis cordifolia. FROST OR WINTER GRAPE. Useful for producing natural effects in climbing over fences, stones, etc., as well as for planting on arbors.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

var. Riparia. A vigorous tall-growing native vine often seen along the banks of streams. Valued for natural planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

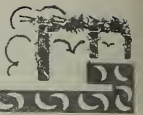
V. Labrusca. FOX GRAPE. A rapid-growing, strong, native vine, with large, purplish black fruit. Especially suited for climbing over trees and stone walls.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., field grown.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 and 3 yr., field grown....	35	2 50	20 00



ORNAMENTAL VINES

A natural planting in which our Trailing Roses and Vines have been used. The display at "Rose-time" is magnificent, later in Autumn the brilliant foliage of other vines is unrivaled.



Wistaria

STRONG-GROWING vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support and are valued most for covering bowers, porches, pergolas and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant drooping clusters of flowers, similar in shape to those of a Sweet Pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August.

Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. The common variety, which blooms so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue; fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere. The larger size listed below are plants that have been transplanted several times and should make much quicker results than younger plants, which are not so sturdy.

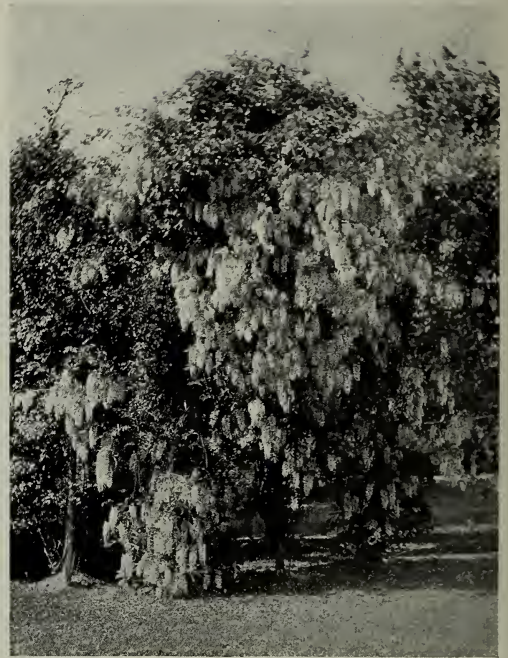
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Stocky plants (extra strong), \$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00	
Potted plants, 5 in pots...	75	6 00	50 00

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wistaria, that possesses the strong-growing hardy qualities of its parent.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50	\$60 00
Potted plants, 6 in. pots...	75	6 00	

W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. An American species having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. One of the most artistic of the group.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
Potted plants, 5 in. pots.....	75	6 00



Wistaria that forms a perfect arbor and is magnificent in May with its wealth of blue flowers. Wistaria grows well even in built-up parts of cities.



When you water don't sprinkle to settle the dust, but pour water about the roots, and only when ground is dry; not necessarily daily.

The Watering of Newly Planted Nursery Stock

IF drought ensues, artificial watering should be resorted to. This does not mean frequent sprinkling, but a thorough soaking once or twice a week when the ground is dry.

The maintenance of cultivated areas about each of the plants stimulates growth and conserves moisture.

Mulching areas about the plants with grass clippings, long manure or straw retains the moisture and should be done if possible.



A garden on Long Island in which our nursery products have been extensively used.—Guy Lowell, Architect.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

IT is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest Spring until after frost comes in the Fall and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. These plants look well anywhere, but are especially suited for border planting, either by themselves or in connection with shrubby groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves.

In planting the perennial border we suggest massing several plants of a kind, as the effect produced by a colony is more attractive than a greater number of varieties with only a few plants of each.

The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates the approximate height that the plant may be expected to attain at maturity. The months represent the season of bloom.

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Achillea Eupatorium. FERN-LEAVED YARROW. 3½ feet. Delicately cut foliage; showy yellow heads of flowers on rigid stems. July to August.

A. millefolium roseum. ROSY MILFOIL. 2 feet. Beautiful heads of rosy-red flowers with deeply cut foliage. June to August.

A. ptarmica fl. pl. "THE PEARL." 2 feet. In July and August it is covered with a profusion of small, pure white, double flowers. Fine for cutting.

Agrostemma coronaria. MULLEIN PINK. Downy, silvery leaves. Bright crimson flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet long. June to August.

Alyssum saxatile, var. compactum. GOLDEN TUFT. 1 foot. One of the brightest Spring flowers. Excellent plant for rockery or border. Flat heads of yellow flowers in April and May.

Amsonia salicifolia. A shrub-like plant 2 feet in height with terminal spikes of pale blue flowers from May to July. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

A. Tabernæmontana. Terminal spikes of clear blue flowers on stout, woody stems, about 2 feet high in May. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Anthemis tinctoria, var. Kelwayii. Hardy Marguerite. 2 feet. A desirable bushy plant, with a profusion of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers. June.

Arabis Alpina. ROCK CRESS. A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May. Indispensable for rockeries, etc.

Armeria formosa. 1 foot. This little evergreen plant flowers all Summer, sending up wiry stems with terminal balls of pink and white.

A. maritima splendens. 3 to 6 inches. Flowers rosy pink, appearing in May and June. Foliage evergreen and grass-like, making it valuable for rockeries and edgings.



Anemone, or Windflower, with abundance of delicate flowers in September

Anemone: Windflower

The Anemones bloom from August to October, being one of the best Autumn-flowering perennials. Their flowers are most showy, and resemble large apple blossoms. They are good for cutting. A slight protection is necessary in Winter. 2 to 3 feet. See illustration above.

Anemone Japonica var. alba. Pure white flowers. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

var. Elegantissima. Large, pink flowers. One of the best. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

var. Gigante Blanche. A new white-flowering variety. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

var. Kriemhilde. Large, semi-double rosy pink flowers. A new sort. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

var. Queen Charlotte. Large, rose-like flowers of beautiful silvery pink color. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

var. rosea superba. Very free blooming; delicate, soft rose. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

var. rubra. Rosy red with yellow stamens. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

var. Whirlwind. Pure white semi-double flowers. One of the best. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Astilbe Davidii. 2 feet. Beautiful foliage. Graceful plume-like reddish purple flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Baptisia Australis. FALSE INDIGO. Spikes of dark blue flowers, about 2 feet high in June and July. A splendid strong-growing plant with deeply cut foliage. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Asclepias tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. 2 feet. A native plant bearing large brilliant orange-colored flowers in July and August. Attractive seed-pods appear in September. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Aquilegia: Columbines

Popular old-fashioned flowers that are not particular as to soil, but do best in a moist but well-drained sandy loam. They flower best in a sunny location. In addition to the flowers, the foliage is very attractive all season. In general appearance it resembles the Maiden-hair Fern. See illustration below.

Aquilegia Canadensis. Native Columbine. 1½ feet. Bright red and yellow. April to June.

A. Chrysantha. 2½ feet. Fragrant yellow flowers. May to July. Tallest of the Columbines.

A. Flabellata nana alba. Large, pure white flowers in April. The leaves are large and of a dark green color that is retained during the entire season. Very ornamental even after the flowers have gone. More dwarf than the other sorts, growing 1 to 1½ feet high.

A. Glandulosa. BLUE SIBERIAN COLUMBINE. 1½ feet. Large flowers of a bright lilac-blue color. Corolla creamy white.

A. Helenæ. One of the latest hybrids. Blue, with white corolla. Very large and fine.

A. vulgaris. EUROPEAN COLUMBINE. 1½ to 2 feet. May to July. A strong grower, with flowers in shades of red, blue and purple.



Aquilegia, or Columbine. There are numerous varieties that bloom at different seasons and have varied colors. See our assortment listed above.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100



Bellis perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. Popular favorites of very low growth and beautiful little round flowers in earliest Spring. Splendid for bedding and edging.

Prices for all varieties of *Bellis* are 12 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

var. *Boule de Neige*. Pure white.

var. *Giant Rose*. Bright rose.

var. *Ranunculæflora*. White suffused with pink.

Bocconia cordata. During July and August this tall perennial (6 to 8 feet) is at its best, with large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubby borders, in masses, and at the back of perennial plantings.

Boltonia asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE. 5 feet. In their season the *Boltonias* are one of our showiest herbaceous plants. They resemble the *Asters* in form, but bloom earlier and more profusely. White. August to September.

Calimeris incisa. 1 to 1½ feet. A border plant that produces daisy-like lavender flowers, with yellow centers from July to September. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Callirhoe involucrata. POPPY MALLOW. 8 to 12 inches. A trailing plant, suited especially for the rock garden. Flowers a violet crimson in August and September.

Campanula: Bellflowers

Campanula Carpatica. CARPATHIAN HAREBELL. Clear blue flowers on wiry stems. A very dwarf species that blooms all Summer. Good for the rockery.

C. Medium Calycanthema. CUP AND SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS. 2 feet. The flowers resemble in shape a cup and saucer. They come in shades of blue, pink and white.

C. Persicifolia. PEACH-LEAVED BELLFLOWER. Blue star-shaped flowers, with deep calice in clusters on spikes about 2 feet high. June to July.

var. *alba*. White flowers.

var. *Grandiflora*. Large, double white flowers.

C. Rapunculoides. 3 feet. Graceful spikes, loaded with blue, bell-shaped flowers. June to August.

C. Trachelium. COVENTRY BELLS. 3 feet. Purple flowers from June to August.

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA OR VERBENA SHRUB. A shrubby plant growing about 1½ to 2 feet high. Valued for its wealth of blue flowers, that come in September and last until after frost. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Cassia Marylandica. A desirable, shrubby looking plant 3 to 4 feet high, with panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August.

Cerastium tomentosum. 10 inches. The common name, "Snow-in-Summer," is descriptive of this little plant, that is almost hidden beneath myriads of small white flowers that spring from a dense carpet of silvery foliage. Useful as an edging, for planting among rocks and over steep slopes. June to July. See illustration opposite.

For Autumn flowers plant *Chrysanthemums*. See page 100



Hardy Asters, that defy early Autumn frosts.

Asters

Hardy Perennial Types

Showy Autumn plants that grow from 3 to 5 feet high, with myriads of tiny, bright-colored, daisy-like flowers in September and October. Very desirable for mass planting or for use in sylvan or natural landscapes. See illustration above.

Aster Datschie. 2½ to 3 ft. Small white flowers.

A. Gertrude. More dwarf than other varieties. Flowers a flesh pink.

A. Novæ Angliæ. Large violet-purple flowers.

A. Perennial. A strain of assorted colors in purple and lilac shades.

A. Robert Parker. 2½ to 3 feet. Very large lavender-blue flowers with yellow centers.

A. Tatarica. Heavy oblanceolate foliage with flowering stem 4 to 6 feet high. Distinct and rigid. Flowers clear lavender, with conspicuous yellow stamens. One of the showiest and best.



Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. A low-spreading plant splendidly suited for rockeries, edgings and flower borders.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

WE offer an assortment of hardy varieties, including several well-marked types. They flower profusely in October and resist early frosts, and are, therefore, showy and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of from 2 to 3 feet. They should be included in all orders for plants of perennial character. While it is true that all varieties flower in spite of the frosts, there are some that retain their color better than others.

Prices of all Chrysanthemums are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.



Hardy Chrysanthemums. These grow almost anywhere, and even seem to thrive when neglected, and may always be depended upon to produce a gorgeous display that defies Autumn frosts. We offer a large assortment of varied forms and color.

Pompon Chrysanthemums

- ***A. Neilson.** Deep pink or old rose, center yellow.
- Arabella.** Crimson flowers.
- Barney.** A mixture of bronze and yellow.
- Blushing Bride.** Pale pink.
- Danizula.** An early flowering variety with rosy-pink flowers.
- Dawn.** White, suffused pink.
- ***Dundee.** Rich garnet flowers; a beautiful sort.
- Fashion.** Double white flowers.
- Fred Peele.** Light lilac. Early.
- Gladys.** Semi-double white flowers.
- ***Hindu.** White shaded yellow.
- Jerry.** Double, white.
- ***Julia Legrave.** Rich garnet.
- ***Kadar.** Terra-cotta.
- Lady Smith.** White with yellow center.
- ***Largretto.** Rosy pink; late flowering.
- ***Queen of Whites.** Pure white, double flowers.
- Rosenante.** Pale pink flowers.
- Sir Walter Raleigh.** Red flowers.
- St. Illoria.** Pale pink.
- Sunset.** Red changing to yellow.
- Tennyson.** Clear yellow.
- Trojan.** Maroon.

*After a frost these varieties seem to display their colors almost as brilliantly as before.

Button Chrysanthemums

- Brown Bessie.** Brown and yellow.
- Eagle d'Or.** Clear yellow.
- Golden Pheasant.** Golden yellow.

Anemone Chrysanthemums

- Aaron.** Red flowers.
- Clara.** Pure white with yellow center.
- Rosy Morn.** White with yellow center.

Double Japanese Chrysanthemums

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Old Rose
Chrysanthemum Hybridum. SHASTA DAISY.
Lovely daisy-like flowers pure as Shasta's snows.
In addition to the parent type, which is so popular, we offer these new and improved varieties:
var. Alaska. New form, of neat habit, with large white flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.
var. Californica. Creamy yellow flowers. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.
var. Westralia. Large. Cream color. Semi-double. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100. | Deep Pink
 | Yellow |
|---|----------------------|---------------|



MOON'S PERENNIALS



Centaurea Montana. var. purpurea. CORN FLOWER OR BACHELOR'S BUTTON. 2 feet. An excellent plant for cutting. It is of easy culture, thriving best in an open, sunny position. Purple flowers from July to September. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Convallaria Majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. Many people demand this old-time flower, and treasure even poetic thoughts concerning it. It is best planted in some nook, where it is partially sheltered. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. 3 feet. Nothing could be prettier in its way than this flower, with its rich golden yellow blossoms (one of the strongest colors for landscape effects), and good for cutting. June and throughout the Summer. See illustration opposite.

C. rosea. A low border and rockery plant. Pink flowers in August and September.

C. Verticillata. 1½ to 2 feet. Small yellow flowers borne in great profusion during July and August. Very fine feathery foliage, which is pretty in itself.

Delphinium: Larkspur

Stately flowers that supply a color and form that nothing else gives. June to September. 2 to 4 feet.

Delphinium Belladonna. Beautiful flowers in different shades of blue. A vigorous growing variety flowering all Summer and surpasses all others. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

D. Chinense. Cut-leaved variety. A desirable sort. Flowers come in shades of blue and white.

D. Formosum. Strong, robust plants; dark blue with white eye.

Cephalaria Alpina. A tall-growing plant, attaining a height of 6 feet. It has large sulphur-yellow flowers in June and July. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.



Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. One of the showiest yellow flowers of early Summer. See description opposite.



There's a joy in a border of old-fashioned flowers like this, that gives an uninterrupted succession of bloom during the open months and provides flowers that may be cut for bouquets. The cost of such border plantings is surprisingly low. Give us dimensions of the area you have available for such a planting and we will submit estimate.



Hardy Garden Pinks. See list of varieties below.

Hardy Pinks

Old-time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. Clove-scented flowers in May and June. See illustration above.

Dianthus Plumarius. The parent form. Single flowers of assorted colors. A favorite in many old-fashioned gardens.

Named Varieties of Hardy Pinks

Comet. Double flowers. Deep pink with red center.

Diamond. Double white flowers. Almost equal in size and beauty to a cultivated carnation.

Excelsior. Large double flowers of dark pink or rose color.

Her Majesty. Slightly fringed. Large, double white flowers.

Homer. Rosy red with maroon center. Double flowers that are delicately fringed on the edge.

Juliett. Double flowers having white petals edged with maroon. Distinct and attractive.

Scoticus. Semi-double. White with maroon center, finely fringed.

Souvenir de Salle. Large double flowers of a delicate shade of pink.

Sweet William

Dianthus barbatus. 1½ to 2 feet. The perennial garden is not complete without some of these attractive old-fashioned plants. In May and June they flower in clusters of red, pink, white and many pretty variations.

D. Deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. 6 to 10 inches. The nature of growth is decidedly procumbent. Single deep pink flowers. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Dicentra Spectabilis; syn. Dielytra. BLEEDING HEART. Long, graceful racemes of pink heart-shaped flowers in May and June. Grows 1 to 1½ feet high. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Erigeron. FLEA BANE. A low-growing plant; 12 to 18 inches in height, suited best for the wild garden and in rather moist places.

E. Coulteri. Purplish blue flowers. July.

E. Grandiflora Elatoir. Purple; June and July.

Eupatorium ageratoides. WHITE SNAKEROOT OR THOROUGH WORT. Dense, flat heads of white flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet from August to September. Effective and good for cutting.

E. coelestinum; syn. conoclinium coelestinum. MIST FLOWER. 18 to 24 inches. Violet blue flowers from August until frost.

E. Fraseri; syn. Aromaticum. Strong-growing variety, with white flowers during the latter part of the Summer.

E. purpureum. JOE PYE WEED. 4 to 6 feet. Flat clusters of rosy purple flowers in August and September. One of the best natives, and a vigorous grower.

Digitalis: Foxglove

Familiar old-fashioned plants that grow 3 to 4 feet high and flower in June. See illustration below.

Digitalis Gloxinæflora. Assorted colors of rose, purple and white, beautifully spotted.

var. alba. White.

var. Roseum. Rose.

D. grandiflora. Flowers lemon yellow.



No. 1, Digitalis, or Foxglove. See above. No. 2, Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower. See page 103.



Yellow Day Lily

Hemerocallis Fulva. TAWNY DAY LILY. 1½ feet. Orange-colored flowers with darker shadings. The flower stalks are 2½ to 3 feet high. June and July.

var. flore plena; syn. Xwanso. 1½ feet. A double flowering variety of the above which is unusually attractive. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

H. Thunbergii. 1½ feet. Medium-sized flowers of a bright buttercup yellow, borne in profusion during July on stems 3 feet high. A showy plant that will add to the beauty of any perennial border. See illustration opposite.

Helenium autumnale Superbum. 5 feet. A desirable perennial, especially valued for use in connection with shrubby borders, where its tall stems laden in late Summer with deep golden yellow flowers show off to best advantage.

var. Rubrum. A new variety of unusual appearance of which a single stalk is a bouquet in itself. The color is red, suffused orange-sienna. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

H. Riverton Beauty. Flowers of a rich lemon-yellow color with a black center. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Helianthus Soleil d'Or. GOLDEN YELLOW. The petals are quilled, making it appear very much like a Dahlia. Does not grow quite as high as the other varieties. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

H. Wolly Dod. A beautiful sort with pure, single, golden yellow flowers, which are profuse in September. Very useful for bouquets.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. A continual bloomer from early Summer until late in the season. Abundant deep golden yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. See illustration below.



Hemerocallis Thunbergii. A Day Lily of lemon-yellow, color that is splendid for mass and natural plantings.

Funkia: Plantain Lily

Valued for their large, attractive foliage and conspicuous flowers. Will grow in full sunlight or in shaded and moist places. July to August. 2 feet.

Funkia alba marginata. Green leaves margined with white. Lilac colored flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

F. aurea variegata. The leaves are variegated with yellow and green. Flowers lilac. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

F. coerulea. Green leaves; light blue flowers. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

F. Subcordata grandiflora. White, fragrant flowers; green leaves. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Hardy Ferns

These can be used to advantage in many locations, especially in shaded nooks and corners where other things will not thrive. To keep them at their best during dry weather they should be frequently and well watered. They thrive best in woods-earth or soil which contains a good percentage of leaf mould. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. BLANKET FLOWER. 2 feet. This plant is at home in any soil, and has qualities that make it a leader among herbaceous plants. Good for cutting. Its gorgeous colorings of scarlet-crimson and vermilion stand out in a bright, attractive way when planted among other perennials in the border. Flowers continuously from June until frost. See illustration on opposite page.

Geranium Sanguineum. CRANE'S BILL. 1½ feet. Crimson flowers during July and August. Attractive foliage.

Geum atrosanguineum. AVENS. A trailing or procumbent plant. Rough, dark green foliage and vivid cerise-scarlet flowers on stems 12 to 18 inches high. June to July.

Gillena trifoliata. BOWMAN'S ROOT. 3 feet. In July there are numerous white flowers tinged with pink. Attractive trifoliate foliage. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Gypsophila acutifolia. BABY'S BREATH. 3 feet. Valued for its delicate pinkish white flowers in July and August.



Heliopsis pitcheriana, which, like the *Helianthus*, has very showy yellow flowers on tall stems in August and September.



MOON'S PERENNIALS



Helianthemum Mutabile. SUN ROSE. Low-spreading evergreen plant suited for the rocky or other dry sunny locations. Covered with flowers during May and June.

Hollyhocks

Everyone knows these old garden plants. We have them in various colors; they make beautiful perennial hedges and backgrounds for other plants. In colonies about house foundations and in garden corners they scarcely have an equal. Price of all varieties, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100. See illustration opposite.

Double Maroon
Double Rose
Double Red

Double Pink
Double White
Double Yellow

Gold Flower

Hypericum Moserianum. 1 to 1½ feet. A most beautiful plant, with bright green leaves and waxy, golden yellow flowers that are doubly attractive because of their numerous yellow stamens. Strong field-grown plants, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Iberis sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. Pure white flowers. A beautiful dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. Valued in borders and rockeries and for edgings. April and May.

Lathyrus latifolius. EVERLASTING OR PERENNIAL PEA. Climbs 8 to 10 feet in height and produces clusters of large, rosy red flowers, similar to the Sweet Pea, during the entire Summer. Useful for cutting. Price, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10.

Lavendula vera. LAVENDER. 1½ feet. This sweet-scented plant is pretty in mid-Summer, with blue flowers. It is also planted for the aromatic leaves, retaining their fragrance long after they are cut. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Liatis elegans. BLAZING STAR OR GAY FEATHER. 3 to 4 feet. Dazzling rosy purple spikes. Lasting a long time in July and August.

Linum perenne. FLAX. 2 feet. Early in May this plant begins to bloom profusely and flowers for several weeks. The flowers are delicate and of a magnificent azure color. A splendid plant for colony plantings, especially in natural landscapes.

Lobelia cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. A native of North America. Its scarlet flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high in August and September. Good for massing in moist places.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. LONDON PRIDE. 3 feet. An especially desirable perennial with brilliant heads of orange-scarlet flowers from July to September.

L. Haageana. All through the Summer it bears clusters of orange-scarlet flowers on stems 1½ feet long, making it valuable for cutting.

L. viscaria fl. pl. RAGGED ROBIN. 6 to 8 inches. Numerous spikes of deep blood-red flowers.

Lysimachia nummularia. CREEPING JENNY. Valued for places where grass will not grow. Yellow flowers and very attractive, glossy green foliage.

Lythrum roseum Superbum. ROSE LOOSE STRIFE. Grows about 4 feet high, and from July to September is bright with spikes of rose-colored flowers. Good for wild effects. In Autumn the leaves turn scarlet.



No. 1, Stately Hollyhocks that are arrayed with gorgeous flowers in June. See opposite column for varieties and prices. No. 2, Dainty Larkspur (Delphinium) page 101.

Heuchera sanguinea. Small, compact plants 6 inches to 1 foot high that bear innumerable loose spikes of bright crimson flowers in July and August. Fine for cutting. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Herbaceous Hibiscus

Hibiscus Mallow Marvel. A new introduction valued for their large flowers which bloom in shades of pink, red and white. They often measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter, making the plant very attractive during the Summer months. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

H. Moscheutos. var. Crimson Eye. A woody plant, often 5 feet in height. It is fond of moist places, although it grows well in drier soils. In September it bears large, single flowers with crimson centers and pink or white outer petals. It is a beautiful plant in bloom, and especially suited for mixed borders.

Read the introductory headings to the different divisions of this catalogue, There is information in them of interest to you.



Iris. Fleur-de-Lis

POPULAR herbaceous plants come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil. Their colorings have a wide range and many are delicate in pencilings of softest shades. They can be appreciated in beds, in borders, along water-edges and in both formal and wild gardens.

In the following descriptions the upper petals of the flowers are referred to as standards, while the lower petals are known as falls.

German Iris (*Iris Germanica*)

The German Iris begins flowering about the middle of May and continues in bloom nearly four weeks, when they are succeeded at the middle of June by the Japanese Iris.

Prices of German Iris, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Adonis. A deep blue. Fine and earliest to flower.

Blue Sky. Standards faint lavender; falls yellow and purple. Good sort.

Chamelon. Delicate lilac; falls tipped a little darker.

Charlotte Patty. Standards golden yellow; falls lightly veined with maroon.

Fantasie. Standards blue; falls purple. A good sort.

Florentina alba. White, slightly fragrant and early.

Garrick. Standards delicate light blue; falls a darker violet blue. A late blooming variety.

General Aganemon. Late. Standards white; falls purple lilac.

Gracine. Standards lemon yellow; falls purplish veined with white. Good and distinct variety.

Leopold. Bronze. Falls veined maroon. Distinct and darkest of all this type.

Lilacina. Small flowers of white mottled with lilac.

Madam Chereau. White, with a delicate fringe of blue. Distinct; tallest grower.

Madame de Bonne. Pure yellow. Distinct and handsome.

Madame de Brabant. Standards lavender; falls purple; streaked. One of the latest flowering; a fine variety.

Pallida. Carmine purple, delightfully fragrant. Beautiful and good.

Pallida Dalmatica. Large, handsome flowers of a beautiful shade of lavender. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Pauline. Light blue; falls slightly darker. A splendid late variety.

Reine de Pays. Standards saffron yellow; falls carmine maroon lightly veined.

Viola. Standards lavender; falls violet blue.

William III. An iridescent beauty, with standards of lavender rose-pink; falls a little darker. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.



German Iris have a multitude of beautiful colors. They grow with little care in moist places, or even in upland soils, and flower showingly at the close of May.

Japan Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These come into bloom about the middle of June just after the German Iris are through flowering. The individual flowers often measure from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The markings are most dainty and the texture very delicate. Best results are obtained by planting them in rich, moist soil.

Prices of all varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. Order by Name or Number.

No. 50. Date-Dogu. Lavender shading to white toward the center. Yellow center. Standards white edged with lavender. Three petals.

No. 32. Komochi-Guma. Beautiful dark blue with yellow center. Standards light blue. Six petals.

No. 3. Kumona-no-sora. White, with faint lines of light blue. Six petals.

No. 48. Tora-Odori. Light blue, yellow center veined with darker shades of blue. Standards in various shades of blue. Six petals.

No. 39. Tsurgi-no-mai. Rich purple with a touch of yellow in center. Standards usually darker, almost black. Six petals.

In addition to the above-named varieties we offer some seedling plants with flowers of assorted colors. Prices, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Siberian Iris (*Iris Siberica*)

Smaller flowers than the preceding types. May and June. Splendidly adapted for mass and water-side plantings. Blue flowers. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.



Oenothera: Evening Primrose

Showy border plants that flower nearly all Summer. Being suited to rather dry soils adapts them also to rockery plantings.

Oenothera Fraseri. 1½ feet. Beautiful rich yellow.

O. fruticosa major. 1½ feet. A wealth of yellow flowers in mid-Summer.

O. speciosa. 1½ feet. A pure white sort, with exceptionally large and desirable flowers.

Monarda didyma splendens. BERGAMOT. In July heads of bright scarlet flowers open with a rare fragrance, fading in purplish splendor in late August. Fine for Summer bouquets.

M. Fistulosa alba. A white-flowering variety.

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. FORGET-ME-NOT. 8 to 10 inches. This popular little plant blooms from May until late Autumn, bearing a profusion of small, pale blue flowers. Price, 12 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.



Pæonies. The perfectness of form and exquisite coloring of these plants are a justification for their use in every garden.

Paeonies

THESE old-time favorites are being planted more than ever before. They are admired in open borders, beds along walks and drives; well suited to intermingle among either shrubs or perennials. Their great flowers are perfectly formed, and some are fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. Pæonies grow best in rich, deep soils, and sunny positions. They flower showingly at the close of May and in June.

Cytheree. Guard petals very pale pink, center creamy white, flaked with carmine. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Delachei. One of the best dark pæonies, being of a deep purple color. Very double and a free-flowering variety. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima. One of the most popular varieties. The few spots of carmine in the center of the perfect white bloom present a striking contrast and make this a handsome flower. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Gigantea. The flowers are very large and perfect in shape. The color is coral red and makes a very striking effect on the lawn; also splendidly suited for house decoration as cut flowers. It blooms late, which makes it of additional value for extending the season. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Grandiflora Superba. Large, full flowers of a pinkish white color. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

Humei. Large, double flowers of perfect form. The color is cherry carmine. A beautiful flower. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

La Superba. Large pink guard petals, center a suffusion of pink and white. Price 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Mons Jules Elie. Fresh pink, full globular flower, with darker guard petals. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Queen Victoria. A faultless bloom of ivory white, with a few of the petaloides tipped rosy pink. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Triumph de L'Exposition de Lille. Well formed rosettes of a very delicate pink, shaded with white. A beautiful variety. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Pæonia Moutan. JAPANESE TREE PÆONY. These develop into dwarf shrubs that flower earlier than the herbaceous varieties. The flowers are large and beautiful. We offer strong plants in shades of crimson, pink and white. Price, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per 10.



MOON'S PERENNIALS



Papaver nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Cup-shaped flowers on stems about a foot high. The plants form compact tufts of foliage and are showy with flowers of various shades of orange, yellow and white.

P. Orientalis. ORIENTAL POPPY. 3 feet. Flaming intense orange-scarlet flowers. One of the showiest of all perennials, and a great favorite. The large cup-shaped flowers are very conspicuous during June and July.

Physostegia Virginica. 3 feet. A splendid Summer-flowering perennial, with long spikes of showy, soft, pink flowers, valued for bouquets.

Platycodon grandiflora. BALLOON FLOWER, OR CHINESE BELL FLOWER. 2 feet. The attractive blue flowers are cup-shaped. Blooms during the entire Summer and is useful for the front of the border.

var. Mariesi. Handsome large flowered variety with beautiful blooms. See illustration page 108.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. BEARD TONGUE 3 to 4 feet. Scarlet flowers that last a long time, and evolve into seed-pods that in themselves are attractive, and add a touch of color to the border. June to August.



Phlox flower persistently from July to September. They are fragrant and embrace many beautiful colors. See our list below.

Phlox

Phlox decussata; syn. paniculata. During the dry, hot Summer weather, when vegetation generally looks at its worst, these plants can be depended upon to brighten the garden with their brilliant blooms. Possibly there is no other class of perennials that is more popular or which plays a more important part in garden making. Although of easy culture these plants will give best results when grown in fertile soil. The flowers range in color from white to the more brilliant hues of pink and scarlet. Like nearly all perennials their beauty is best displayed when planted in colonies. Some gardeners even prefer an all-Phlox border, but the beauty of these popular plants is equally well displayed in a mixed planting. Every garden, large or small, has a space which can accommodate these familiar old favorites.

Prices of Phlox, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Aurora Borealis. Dark pink.

Champs Elysees. Rich purplish crimson.

Coquillicot. Coral red. Dark red center.

Coran de Ache. Deep pink.

Eclaireau. Beautiful pink. Red center.

Europea. White with red center. A beautiful sort. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

F. G. Van Lassburg. Pure white.

Geo. A. Strohlein. Bright red.

Mrs. Jenkins. Best early white.

Peachblow. Delicate pink.

Rosenburg. Bright reddish violet.

Phlox Divaricata, var. Laphami (Perry's variety). 1½ to 2 feet. A distinct variety of recent introduction. Blue flowers in May and June. Grows different from most Phlox, being of an open habit. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Phlox subulata. MOSS OR MOUNTAIN PINK.

A low-growing, half-creeping evergreen that is buried in very early Spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries, graves and bedding.

var. alba. White.

var. atropurpurea. Purplish rose.

var. Lilacina. Light lilac.

var. rosea. Bright rose.

Phlox suffruticosa, var. Miss Lingard. A superior variety both on account of its foliage and flowers. The long, pointed leaves are dark green and retain their color throughout the season. The white flowers shade to delicate pink. It starts to bloom early and continues in an uninterrupted succession of flowers until Autumn. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.



MOON'S PERENNIALS



Platycodon, or Bell Flower, that blooms uninterruptedly all Summer. The variety *Mariesi* is the best sort. See page 107.

Plumbago larpentæ. LEAD WORT. 8 inches. A low-spreading plant, with a profusion of indigo-blue flowers toward the latter part of the Summer.

Polygonum compactum. 18 inches. A very good plant in any position; has a smothering mass of soft, cream-white bloom, with reddish green foliage, suggestive of its name, "Knot Weed." August and September. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Primula veris. ENGLISH COWSLIP. A favorite low-growing plant, whose flowers, which appear during the first days of Spring, include a wide range of colors.

Pyrethrum hybridum. 2 feet. These beautiful plants, with feathery foliage and blooms like painted daisies, are truly an artist's flower. June. The plants we offer are of good assorted colors.

P. uliginosum. 4 to 5 feet. Large, pure white flowers that are almost 3 inches in diameter; borne during July and August.

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. BUTTERCUP. This is the little double Buttercup. The plant has a running habit. Fine for hillside planting.

Rudbeckia laciniata fl. pl. "GOLDEN GLOW." 5 to 6 feet. From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers.

R. Newmanii. All Summer this plant, which grows about 3 feet high, is covered with large, orange-yellow, daisy-shaped flowers that have dark brown centers and resemble a Black-eyed Susan. They are fine for cutting, and splendid border plants.

R. purpurea. GIANT PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. 3 to 4 feet. Large reddish purple flowers, often 4 inches in diameter, that are most showy from July to October.

Salvia Azure var. Grandiflora. BLUE SAGE. 2 to 3 feet. Spikes of sky-blue flowers borne in great profusion during August and September. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Saponaria caucasica, var. flore pleno. BOUNCING BET. 1½ to 2 feet. White flowers all Summer and Fall. A native plant having many good qualities that commend it for ornamental planting.

S. oxymoides. A dwarf creeping plant suited for rockeries. Rosy crimson flowers during the Summer months.

Saxifrage cordifolia. The broad, deep green leaves produce an effect quite different from most other perennials. Not particular as to soil, and useful for the front of the border. It grows about 1 foot high and in early Spring its light pink flower clusters make it still more beautiful. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum, page 100.

Solidago Canadensis. GOLDEN ROD. The Golden Rod and Asters are a combination of Nature's composing. The spray of perennial gold terminating with each season's growth is on stems 3 to 5 feet. September to October.

S. odora. A low-growing species with bright golden yellow flowers in August and September. Aromatic foliage.



Cornflower Aster (*Stokesia cyanea*). A beautiful blue flower for August and September. See opposite page.



Sedum

Beautiful spreading alpine plants, indispensable for rock gardens; also much used for ground covers.

Sedum acre. GOLDEN MOSS OR STONECROP. Sometimes called Love and Tangle. Splendid spreading plant, with deep green foliage. Good for wall gardens, rockeries, etc. One of the best carpet plants.

S. album. Green foliage; white flowers. Does not grow over 3 inches high.

S. Kamtschaticum. This variety grows about 8 inches high; has beautiful deep green foliage. Yellow flowers in June.

S. Spectabilis. BRILLIANT STONECROP. 1 to 1½ feet. A stocky plant, with broad, thick, oval leaves of cactus-like appearance. Flat terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers in late Summer and Autumn.

var. Atropurpurea. Similar to the above species with attractive deep red flowers. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Spirea Aruncus. GOAT'S BEARD. 3 feet. Panicles of white flowers in June and July. Fine border plants that are good for half-shaded positions. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

S. Japonica. HERBACEOUS SPIREA. 2 feet. White, feathery panicles of bloom in June and July. The delicate foliage makes the plant attractive all Summer. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Statice latifolia. SEA LAVENDER. Great airy panicles of lavender-colored flowers all Summer. A dwarf plant with flower spikes about 18 inches high.

Stokesia cyanea. CORNFLOWER ASTER. 1½ to 2 feet. This perennial is esteemed for its all-around good qualities. Grows very vigorously; has large blue, aster-like flowers which measure 1½ to 2 inches across. August and September. See illustration on opposite page.

var. alba. A white-flowering form of the above.

Sweet William. See *Dianthus*, page 102.

Thymus: Thyme

Old-fashioned plants used for edgings, rock work and in borders. They have sweet-scented leaves.

Thymus Serpyllum. WHITE MOUNTAIN THYME. Dense mats of dark green foliage and white flowers.

var. coccinea. SCARLET THYME. Dark foliage and bright red flowers.

var. Vulgaris. COMMON GREEN THYME. A strong-growing kind. Lilac flowers.

Tunica saxifraga. A low border or rockery plant, with fine, delicate foliage. It bears minute pinkish white flowers all Summer.

Tritoma Pfitzerii. The ever-blooming Flame Flower, or Red Hot Poker, grows 3 to 4 feet high, and sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers from August to October. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Veronica longifolia var. subsessilis. SPEEDWELL. 2 feet. Slender spikes of blue flowers in July and August. A splendid perennial. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

V. spicata. Branched stems, with spikes of deep blue flowers in August and September. A good plant for general use.



A garden walk bordered with Shrubbery and Hardy Perennials. There's not a day during the open months when such a planting as this does not have its attractions. There are beautiful Lilacs in April followed uninterruptedly by a host of Hardy Perennials. Even during Winter months bright berries and curious bark provide attractions.

Ours is an inclusive collection, for we have more than 2,000 varieties occupying 450 acres.



The Plumes of Eulalia. These ripen in late Fall and last nearly all Winter. The flowers of the Pampas Grass and the Plume Grass, also listed below, are similar.



Some ornamental Reeds and Grasses. No. 1, the Giant Reed, or *Arundo Donax*. No. 2, *Eulalia Gracillima variegata*, an especially decorative variety whose leaves have prominent mid-ribs of white markings. In habit it is similar to the other Eulalias. Both varieties shown are described and priced below.

Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

THERE are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. They are strong, rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of Summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower plumes. If the plumes are cut before they are entirely ripe they can be used for interior decorations during the Winter. For planting along streams and in groups about ponds these plants are almost indispensable. In addition they also look well when planted in connection with shrubbery or herbaceous borders.

Groups in the open lawn consisting entirely of Grasses are very attractive and will increase in beauty annually. Although not generally used, we believe that these inexpensive plants are worthy of more attention when you consider your planting problems.

***Arundo donax*. GIANT REED.** 8 to 10 feet. This tall-growing reed has most beautiful long, narrow leaves. Its beauty is perhaps best displayed when planted in the background of a mixed border, or as the central feature of a bed composed entirely of ornamental grasses. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$16.00 per 100.

var. *variegata*. Variegated form of the above. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

***Gynierium argenteum*. PAMPAS GRASS.** 8 to 10 feet. Valued most for Southern planting, although with protection and in sheltered places its beauty can be enjoyed in many localities. Long, silvery plumes add to its beauty during the Autumn months. Strong divisions, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

The Eulalias

***Eulalia Japonica*; syn. *Miscanthus sinensis*.** 5 to 6 feet. Green leaves, broader than those of the following varieties. In the late Summer and early Fall this plant is most attractive with its graceful plumes. Splendid for natural landscapes. Strong divisions, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

var. *gracillima*. JAPAN RUSH. 5 to 6 feet. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and silvery white mid-rib. Brown tassels like those in the picture in late Fall and Winter. Strong divisions, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

var. *variegata*. 4 to 5 feet. The long, narrow leaves are striped with white mid-ribs. See illustration above. Strong divisions, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

var. *Zebrinus*. 4 to 5 feet. The leaves are marked at regular intervals with spots of yellow. Interesting because of the odd variation that the foliage presents. Strong divisions, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Hardy Bamboos

These odd and interesting plants from the semi-tropical regions can be grown satisfactorily in the latitude of Philadelphia by planting in sheltered positions. They require rich, moist and well-drained soil. Especially suited for water-side planting and valued for their tropical appearance.

***Bambusa aurea*.** Small, serrate, light green leaves. Strong plants, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10;

B. *Simoni*. Long, narrow leaves. Strong plants, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10.

***Erianthus Ravennae*. PLUME GRASS, OR HARDY PAMPAS.** Grows 9 to 12 feet high. Sends up a great number of silvery flower plumes almost equal in beauty to the famous Pampas Grass of the South. For planting in the northern States we recommend this on account of its hardness. Strong divisions, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.



HARDY FRUITS

APPLES

Strong, selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Early Apples

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Yellow, tender and of fine flavor.

Red Astrachan. Very early; crimson, streaked with yellow; juicy.

Summer Rambo. Green striped with red; slightly sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive.

William's Early Red (William's Favorite). Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent; a good bearer.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender; juicy and good.

Autumn Apples

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size; striped with red; flesh white; tender and juicy; bears when quite young.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, rich and delicious; good bearer.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Streaked with red and yellow; tender and juicy; good for cooking.

Gravenstein. Large, yellow, striped with red; among the best.

Maiden Blush. Yellow, with red cheek; fine for cooking.

Rambo. Yellowish white, striped with red; tender, rich, mild, sub-acid; a strong grower.

Wealthy. White, yellow and red striped; flesh white.

Winter Apples

American Golden Russet. Highly flavored and spicy. Profuse bearer and good keeper.

Arkansas Black. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive.

Bismarck. Yellow; flesh tender. Bears when young and is very hardy.

Baldwin. Large, deep red; productive and desirable.

Bellefleur. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and splendid for eating.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin). Bright red and juicy; valued for commercial purposes.

Fallowater. Fruit large, yellowish green; sweet flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer.

Grimes Golden. Fine grained and rich flavor. One of the best dessert apples.

Jonathan. Yellow and red striped; flesh white.

King of Tompkins County. Large, red; productive and good for cooking or eating.

McIntosh. Yellow, streaked crimson; tender and juicy. Very high quality.

Nero. Red; very productive.

Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper, and a splendid apple of excellent flavor.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; rich and tender. A constant bearer. Fine for culinary use.

Rome Beauty. Yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. Good bearer.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Tender and of rich flavor; medium size.

Smith's Cider. Popular, late keeping, red apple. Prolific bearer.

Smokehouse. Crisp and juicy; a good eating variety.

Spitzenburgh. Bright red; flesh yellow, crisp and spicy; and a very popular variety.

Stamen's Winesap. Larger and more prolific than the common Winesap.

Stark. Fruit large, greenish yellow, striped red; flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and productive.

Winesap. A fine, red Winter apple that is productive.

York Imperial. Large, red apple of agreeable flavor.

Dwarf Apples

Their habit adapts them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

Price of all varieties, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Baldwin
Gravenstein
McIntosh Red
Red Astrachan
Wealthy

Duchess of Oldenburg
King of Tompkins County
Rhode Island Greening
Yellow Transparent

Crab Apples

Strong, selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, dark crimson fruit.

General Grant. Large; yellow, striped red; flesh white; mild, sub-acid.

Martha. Yellow, shaded with red; a prolific bearer.

Transcendent. September. Large, yellow and red; productive.

Yellow Siberian. (GOLDEN BEAUTY). Small, golden yellow. September.

APRICOTS

Strong, selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Harris. Large, golden yellow fruit. Early in July.

J. L. Budd. Large, white, red cheek; sweet and fine.

Moorpark. First of August. Firm; juicy; fruit of darker color than the above.

Nicholas. Agreeable flavor; prolific bearer. July.



MOON'S FRUITS



CHERRIES

Strong, selected trees, 75 cents each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Sweet Cherries

Black Eagle. Early July. Large, black, tender and highly flavored.

Black Tatarian. June. Big, dark red or black cherry of splendid flavor.

Downer's Late Red. Early July. Sweet and delicious. Not liable to rot in wet weather.

Governor Wood. June. Large, white cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.

Late Duke. Late July. Large, light red.

May Duke. Early June. Large, heart-shaped, bright red, rich and excellent at maturity.

Mercer. June. Dark red; sweet; good shipper and not liable to be wormy.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Early July. A large, sweet, white cherry, with red cheek.

Rockport Bigarreau. June. Large, round and red; flesh firm and of fine flavor.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. July. Large, dark color; fine, rich flavor.

Yellow Spanish. Late June. Yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious.

Sour Cherries

Early Richmond. June. A very productive pie or sour cherry used for cooking and preserving.

English Morello. Late July. A late, red, sour variety that is valued for culinary purposes.

Montmorency. Early July. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and desirable.

Dyehouse. Large, red, sour cherry; similar to the better known Early Richmond; a little earlier.

PLUMS

Strong, selected trees, 60 cents each; \$5.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Bradshaw. August. Large; red.

German Prune. September. Dark purple; agreeable flavor and valued for drying.

Guei. Late August. Large, blue fruit; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant; good freestone variety.

Imperial Gage. Middle of August. Good size; freestone; greenish in color; sweet and juicy.

Lombard. Last of August. Violet red; yellow flesh, agreeable flavor.

Reine Claude. (BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE.) Late September. Yellow, juicy flesh.

Shipper's Pride. Large; bluish purple; good tasting and valuable commercial sort.

Shropshire Damson. Last of September. Medium sized; dark purple; valued for preserving.

Yellow Gage. August. Medium sized; yellow.

Japan Plums

Abundance. August. Large; red-yellow flesh; sweet and rich; valued for cooking and eating.

Burbank. August. Good sized; red; valuable domestic sort; flesh sweet, rich and yellow.

October Purple. (PURPLE EGG.) Large; purple; flesh yellow and sweet.

Satsuma. August. Good; purple and red.

Wickson. September. Dark red; good size.

PEACHES

Strong, selected trees, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Early Peaches

Belle of Georgia. August and September. Freestone; white; excellent flavor.

Carman. August. Large, bright red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. Freestone.

Champion. August. Firm; white freestone peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.

Greensboro. July. Good size; round, with red cheek; flesh white; excellent flavor; our best early peach. Freestone.

Yellow St. John's or Flater's. August. A large peach; resembles Crawford's Early, but richer color; flesh yellow, sweet and freestone.

Mid-Season

Crawford's Early. August and September. A large, yellow peach of splendid quality; strong grower and prolific fruiter. Freestone.

Crosby. September. Medium-sized; yellow, with streaks of carmine; of good quality, and hardiest variety known. Freestone.

Elberta. September. A very large, yellow, freestone peach; rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, and splendid sort for eating or preserving.

Fitzgerald. Late August. Large, round freestone; red cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid and agreeable.

Mountain Rose. August. Large, red, freestone peach, with white flesh; rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best early varieties.

Old Mixon Free. September. Large, yellowish white freestone; of excellent flavor and productive.

Stump the World. September. Large freestone; white with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality.

Late

Chair's Choice. August. Yellow; good quality; freestone.

Crawford's Late. Last of September. Large, yellow freestone peach of best quality. A prolific bearer, and a most popular variety.

Fox Seedling. September. Reliable freestone; good bearing and market variety.

Globe. October. Large; golden yellow; sweet and luscious flavor. A desirable freestone variety.

Iron Mountain. October. Large freestone; flesh white, solid, sweet and excellent.

Morris White. September. Firm; medium size; white, sweet and juicy.

Reeves Favorite. September. Large, yellow, with fine red cheek; delicious; juicy. Freestone.

Salway. October. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and rich. Freestone.

Smock. September. Large; oval; light yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow; rich and freestone.

Stephen's Rareripe. September. Large, handsome white peach, of finest quality. A regular bearer. Freestone.

White Heath. Clingstone. Last of September. Greenish white; luscious flavor.



MOON'S FRUITS



The beauty of flowering Apple trees and the fragrance of their blossoms are known to everyone who has seen them radiant with flowers like the trees in our illustration. There are many places not now planted with trees that could be made more profitable by setting out some fruit trees, which are highly ornamental in leaf and flower aside from the enjoyment of the fruit.

PEARS

It is well to remember that all varieties of pears are much better when picked a short time before they are ripe and then matured in a cool, dark room.

Strong, selected trees, 60 cents each; \$5.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Summer

Bartlett. September. A popular variety, with large yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving; prolific bearer; strong grower.

Clapp's Favorite. September. Large; pale yellow with crimson cheek; fruit fine grained and good for eating.

Manning's Elizabeth. August. Medium size; excellent flavor and very productive.

Osband's Summer. August. Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek.

Wilder. August and September. Yellow; fine grained, and probably the best early market variety.

Autumn

Beurre d'Anjou. Late October. Large; russet yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer.

Flemish Beauty. September and October. Large, greenish yellow; sweet and juicy.

Louis Bond de Jersey. Late September. Large, yellow, with dark red cheek; good tasted.

Seckel. September and October. A little brown pear; exceptionally sweet and juicy.

Sheldon. October. Large; russet and red; rich, melting and juicy; fine flavor.

Worden-Seckel. September and October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel pear; is equally good and larger.

Winter

Beurre Clairgeau. September. Large; yellow, shaded with crimson. Juicy and sweet flavored.

Duchess de Angouleme. Very large; oblong; russet color; flesh white with rich, buttery flavor. A strong grower.

Kieffer. Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.

Lawrence. November. Rather large, yellow pear, of splendid rich flavor.

Dwarf Pears

Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Bartlett

Beurre d'Anjou

Duchess d'Angouleme

Louis Bond de Jersey

Seckel

QUINCES

Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Champion. October. Large and productive; splendid for cooking, and a good keeper.

Meeches' Prolific. Productive; large; yellow, and one of the best for domestic purposes.

Orange or Apple. September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.

Reas' Mammoth. Large and productive; by many considered the best in cultivation.



Small Fruits

Blackberries

Price, 75 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

- Erie.** Early, hardy and productive; large, sweet fruit of excellent quality.
Eldorado. Sweet, melting and rich; good bearer.
Lawton. A productive, good variety.
Rathburn. Heavy bearer; extra large.
Snyder. Medium sized; sweet and productive.
Wilson's Early. Large; very early, sweet and luscious; one of the best for market purposes.

Currants

Price, \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

- Black Naples.** Black; excellent for jellies.
Cherry. Large; scarlet; of excellent quality.
Fay's Prolific. Large; deep red.
Pamona. Bright red; good keeper; few seeds.
Versailles. Large; red and of excellent quality.
White Grape. White; sweet.

Gooseberries

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

- Chautauqua.** Large; pale green and desirable.
Downing. Very large; whitish green; excellent for domestic use.
Industry. Dark red; excellent sort; very productive.
Smith's Improved. Yellow; sweet and good.

Raspberries

Price, 75 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

- Black Diamond.** Very large; black; early.
Cumberland. Large; black, firm and juicy.
Cuthbert. Late red; large, firm and sweet.
Golden Queen. A large, yellow, firm berry
Gregg. Large, early black variety.
Kansas. Very large, black and firm.
Loudon. An early red sort.
St. Regis. A new, ever-bearing red variety.

Grapes

Prices of all varieties, except where otherwise noted, are 25 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

- Agawam.** Red; large, sweet and desirable.
Brighton. Fine-tasted; excellent quality; red.
Campbell's Early. Large bunches; black and sweet. 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.
Catawba. Late; red; medium sized; sweet.
Clinton. Small and black; productive.
Concord. Blue; familiar sort; delicious flavor.
Delaware. Red; small; compact bunches.
Moore's Early. Black; very early.
Niagara. White; large; sweet, delicious flavor.
Pocklington. White; large clusters; big fruit.
Worden. Black; large clusters; sweet.

The Seasons for Planting Trees

THE seasons for planting trees vary with the latitude and altitude of different localities. In general there are two seasons for planting—the Spring season and the Autumn season. The Spring season commences as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Deciduous trees can then be planted until their leaves have opened so wide that further transplanting is inexpedient. Evergreens can also be planted as soon as frost leaves, but the period of successfully moving them is longer, as it lasts until a very considerable new growth has been made. With Pines, Spruces and Hemlocks it is of shorter duration than with Arborvitæ, Retinosporas and Junipers. Hardy Perennial plants are safely planted during the same period. We always have a quantity of these and Hardy Vines in pots so that they may be safely put out even in Summer.

The Autumn season for Evergreens usually opens about the middle of August and continues until the latter part of October. Perennials may be planted from the last part of September until well on in November. Deciduous Trees and Shrubbery are seldom ready until the middle of October and then they continue to be planted until the ground freezes so hard that digging becomes impractical.

Don't wait until the season opens before sending in your orders. The orders that we have on our books when the season opens are the ones that are entitled to preference over those that are sent in at the last moment.



There is little suggestion here of the barn-yard and buildings hidden behind this planting of Willows that was furnished by us six years before the picture was taken. The use of Willows for this purpose is unusual, but they are very effective, especially Thurlow's Weeping Willow (page 34). The opinion often prevails that Willows are only suited for moist places. The upland location of these discredits this belief, and there are numerous other instances where equally vigorous growths are had in ordinary soils. Lombardy Poplars (page 50) are often used in much the same way as these Willows are, but their stately, erect form is objected to by many.

Evergreens are frequently used for screening purposes, as they are equally effective the year round. The slender habit of the Arborvitæ (page 24) adapts it especially for this purpose when the screen is to be of the nature of a tall hedge. Norway Spruce (page 14) is often used in the same way. When the straight lines of a hedge are to be avoided an irregular grouping can be effectively used very much like that shown in our illustration.

Some of the Most Generally Used Evergreens for Screening Purposes

	Page		Page
Arborvitæ, American.....	24	Pine, Corsican.....	18
Arborvitæ, Pyramidal.....	26	Pine, Himalayan.....	18
Cypress, Japan (either green, silver or golden foliage).....	22	Pine, Scotch.....	19
Fir, Double Balsam.....	9	Pine, White.....	19
Hemlock, American.....	28	Spruce, Norway.....	14
Pine, Austrian.....	18	Spruce, Oriental.....	16
		Spruce, White.....	14



A shrubbery planting that very effectively screens the adjoining building. There is no time during the open months when flowers are missing from this planting. The effect pictured was secured within eighteen months after planting our stock.



A terrace planting of Boxwood, Rhododendron, Azalea Amoena and other evergreens at Montclair, N. J., which is exclusively "Moon's Stock." Such evergreen plantings as this are bright and cheerful the year round, and when in May the Rhododendrons and Azaleas are in flower the display is gorgeous.—Edmund K. Brown, *Landscape Architect*.

The Question of Foundation Planting Solved

THE bare, angular lines of house foundations are mostly unattractive and unless they are softened by foliage the house is apt to appear out of harmony with its natural surroundings and unhospitable. The transformation of a mere house to a home is wrought with planting of shrubbery that blends the structure with the lawn about it. With foundation plantings the question arises—as it does with nearly all other planting, that is—whether or not evergreens or deciduous plants are wanted. The latter are much cheaper to procure than evergreens, though evergreens have an attractiveness the year 'round, which to many minds makes their greater cost justifiable.

Evergreens for Foundation Plantings

The illustrations show the effects that such plantings will produce. If the position is a shaded one on the north side of the dwelling or beneath trees, Rhododendrons or other evergreen shrubs (pages 29–34) will be found best suited. If the position has some sunlight, the Coniferous Evergreens (pages 8–28) will be desirable. After the name of each variety of plants listed in this catalogue will be found letters that designate the ultimate height to which the plant may be expected to grow. The evergreens marked "D" seldom grow from 4 to 10 feet in height; those marked "VD" seldom reach a greater height than 4 feet. There are a great many varieties marked "S," which indicate a larger grade but, nevertheless, quite suitable for this foundation work, as they can be kept in restraint, which makes the coloring brighter and the form more dense.



Why not plant Evergreens about your porch foundation? They are bright all the year. Isn't a permanent planting like this better than the expensive beds of tender flowers that must be planted each Spring, and then pass away with the first frost to leave the ground bare and unsightly right at your front door for six months of the year? Cost of a planting like this is \$15.00.

A Few Evergreens Well Suited for Foundation Planting

	Page		Page
Arborvitæ, Chinese (all varieties)	10	Juniper, Golden Japanese	13
Arborvitæ, dwarf varieties	25, 26	Juniper, Savin	13
Arborvitæ, Siberian and American	24, 26	Pine, Mugho	19
Azalea, hardy evergreen	30	Pine, Swiss Stone	18
Retinospora, Japanese (all varieties)	22	Pine, White, dwarf	19
Juniper, Douglas Dwarf Golden	12	Spruce, Gregory	15
Juniper, Irish	12	Yew, Japanese Dwarf	23
Juniper, Japanese	13		

Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

For Summer cottages and places where the cost of evergreens is too great, the attractiveness of a well-arranged shrubbery planting about the base of a house is unquestioned, which is evidenced from the accompanying illustrations. These plantings can be so chosen as to have a succession of flowers during a good part of the Summer; then, if bright-berried kinds are used, like the Barberries, there is a certain attractiveness even in Winter. Most all shrubs are suitable for such plantings. Of course, those which have a graceful drooping habit are preferable, and in locations where a low planting is necessary, the dwarf-growing shrubs are best.

The foliage on many shrubs is most attractive on the new growth. Pruning each year or two will keep them looking much brighter and will have a tendency to keep the height down and make the shrubs more bushy.

In making up your list it is not always necessary to confine the assortment to the most dwarf kinds. Notice in the illustration below how the taller varieties have been planted next to the house while lower-growing kinds are used along the outer edge. This arrangement is generally best, as it makes the most attractive connection between lawn and house.

Some Shrubs Suitable for Foundation Planting

	Page		Page
Barberries	63	Judas, Japan	65
Deutzia, dwarf varieties	68	Mock Orange, Golden Leaf	78
Diervilla, low-growing varieties	69	Privet, Regels	76
Forsythia	72	Spiraea, low and medium varieties	81, 82
Hydrangea, great paniced	74	Japan Snowball	85
Hypericums	75		

Use of Perennials for Foundation Planting

Occasionally Hardy Perennials, like Iris, Phlox, Pæonies and Hollyhocks are used for foundation work, but we do not encourage these plants for this purpose, as in Winter they leave bare, unattractive marks that are all the more annoying when one remembers their former brilliancy during the open months.



For Summer homes shrubbery is well suited. For Winter dwellings it does not serve to soften the angular lines of a house as persistently as evergreens will.

How to Plant and Care for Nursery Stock

What To Do with the Plants When They Arrive

OUR stock will be found so thoroughly packed that if it is not convenient to plant it immediately upon arrival it may remain for a few days in the boxes or bales that it has been shipped in. Arrange, however, to have packages kept moist and away from drying winds, hot suns or freezing temperature.

If impossible to arrange for planting within three or four days from arrival, unpack the stock and "heel" or trench it in some place, out of harm's way, until such time as you shall be ready to plant all or part of it.

When possible, however, it is best to plant nursery stock in its permanent position promptly after arrival.

Preparation of the Soil

IT is best to select trees and shrubbery that are known to endure naturally the conditions of soil and drainage that one has to offer them, rather than attempt any expensive preparation for plants not fitted by Nature to such conditions.

Generally speaking, trees and shrubbery will thrive in any soil that will grow good vegetables.

Fertilizer, in the form of compost or manure, is beneficial, though often not absolutely essential.

Recently-graded areas are apt to be void of fertile humus-bearing "top-soil," and unless such soil is provided, trees and shrubbery cannot be expected to make a vigorous, healthy growth in it.

Rhododendrons and most other broad-leaved Evergreens require good drainage and the moisture that shaded positions or a mulch of leaves or grass clippings afford them. Their sustenance is derived from decayed vegetable matter, such as wood-earth or peat; and it is helpful to provide such soil, if none is at hand in which to plant them.

On Planting Evergreens

OUR Evergreens will usually be received with balls of earth wrapped in burlap about their roots. If these balls of earth are dry when received it is well to moisten them before unwrapping, so that the dirt will better adhere to the roots.



Evergreen with ball of earth.
In planting, be careful
to preserve this.

With large Evergreens, or with smaller ones, if the "ball" will break when unwrapping place the tree in position before loosening the burlap. If the dirt still will not adhere to the roots, shred the bagging with a sharp knife, cut the string that holds it and leave

them to be rotted by the moisture in the soil placed about it.

With Evergreens, *first preserve the "ball,"* then proceed to plant in the same manner as indicated on diagram, elsewhere shown in this book.

About Trimming Evergreens

JUST as the Spring growth is commencing is the time to trim Evergreens. This usually is in May. All of the varieties endure pruning, and must be so pruned, if used in hedges, otherwise they will not necessarily require it, excepting the Retinosporas, whose colors are brightened and dense, compact forms preserved by light shearings annually.

The amount of trimming required depends upon the motive in the trimming. If a formal specimen is desired, it of course should be trimmed to one's taste. If the trimming is done to preserve the shape of the tree and to increase its density of foliage, about one-half of the previous season's growth should be clipped off.



On Planting Shrubbery

IF placed individually, shrubs should be planted as prescribed for trees on the following page of this catalogue.

If they are to be arranged in groups or colonies, the area that they are to occupy should first be thoroughly spaded and prepared as if for flowers, after which the planting may be done in the usual manner.

A cultivated area between closely-planted shrubs stimulates their growth and is easier to keep in order than grass, which succeeds poorly beneath their shade, and is, in such places, difficult to mow.

About Trimming Shrubbery

THOSE shrubs that bloom before the middle of June bear their flowers on twigs of the previous season's growth. When these twigs are trimmed in Winter, the very branches that would have flowers the following Spring are destroyed and the bloom sacrificed. Trim such shrubs, if they really need trimming, immediately after they have finished blooming, by removing dead twigs, cutting out short, weak ones, and clipping back long, ungainly branches to preserve the natural graceful form of the plant.

Shrubs like Hydrangeas and Altheas, which flower after the middle of June, carry their bloom on twigs of the same season's growth. This growth and the number of branches that will bear flowers is increased by pruning in Winter, the season of the year in which all shrubs that flower after the middle of June should be trimmed.

Newly planted shrubbery should be cut back severely at time of planting. This treatment reduces the number of buds to be supplied with nourishment and has a tendency to make the growth much more vigorous than if it were not so pruned. Generally from one-third to one-half of the top should be removed. While this may seem to spoil the shrub, it really is the making of it. The plant will be more bushy and can be trained, as it grows, into the shaped plant desired.

When shrubbery is planted in the Spring this trimming is perhaps most easily done before the shrub is set in the ground. When planted in the Autumn it is usually best to defer the trimming until early the following Spring.

The Way To Plant and Trim Hedges

DIG a trench wide enough and deep enough to accommodate the roots without cramping (usually about 15 x 18 inches).

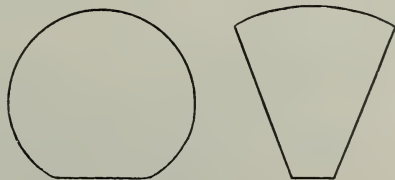
If it is preferred to place well-rotted manure in the bottom of the trench, dig it about one-half foot deeper than otherwise, and put in two or three inches of such manure, shoveling over it a layer of top-soil until the trench is refilled to a depth sufficient to admit of proper planting. *Do not let roots come in direct contact with manure.*

It is our practice to mulch the hedge after being planted, so that the manure will conserve the moisture, and the strength-giving elements from it will percolate around and about the roots.

Place the plants so that their branches will touch one another, or if a thicker hedge and immediate effect are desired, set them even closer, that their branches shall inter-lace. Press soil firmly about the roots and otherwise plant in the usual manner.

Styles To Adopt and Styles To Avoid in Trimming Hedges

Probably more hedges become thin and ugly at the base for want of sunlight than for any other cause. This condition often is the fault of trimming.

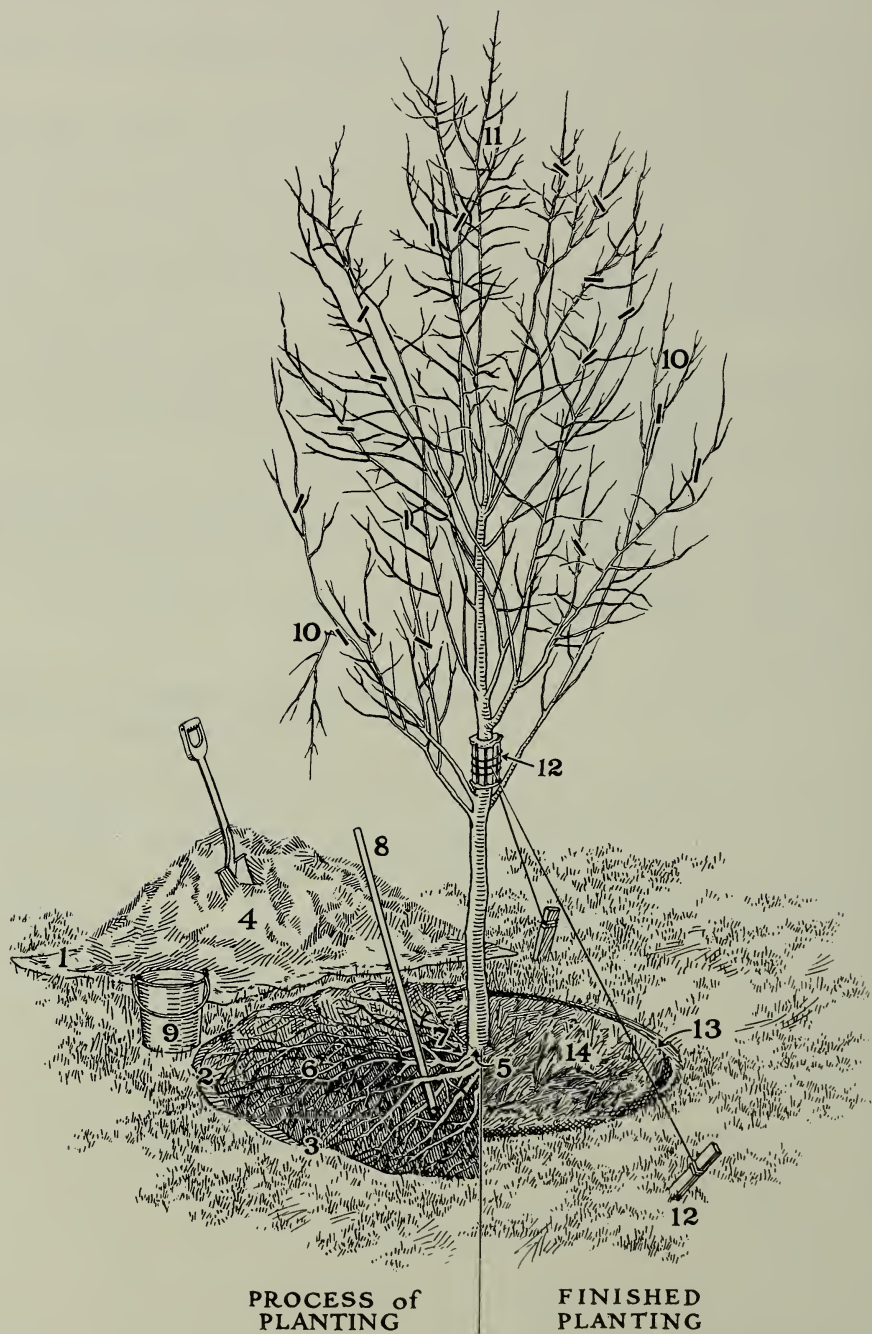


Because the tops of hedges trimmed like these are broader than the base, sunlight does not reach the bottom branches.



Sunlight reaches the bottom branches of hedges trimmed like these, and they remain dense and healthy.

THE WAY TO PLANT A TREE



See adjoining page for explanation of reference numbers.



No. 1. A piece of burlap or canvas should be spread over the grass, so that the dirt from the holes may be thrown upon it.

No. 2. Holes must be made so large that the roots may be spread out naturally without cramping. See also No. 6.

No. 3. Dig holes larger in circumference at the bottom than at the top to prevent water laying about the roots.

No. 4. Good, fertile top-soil must be used about the roots. If the tree is to be planted in impoverished ground, good soil should be provided for it.

No. 5. Plant a tree just as deeply as it stood in the nursery row. This depth is very easily determined by the dirt line always shown at the bottom of the trunk. *Failure to plant in accordance with this rule probably results in the loss of more trees than any other cause.*

No. 6. Lay the roots out naturally and cut off all the broken or bruised parts. See also No. 2.

No. 7. Be sure to press earth firmly about the roots, especially about the crown (where the arrow points), so that every particle of the roots will be embedded in compacted soil.

No. 8. A tamping stick may be used to work the soil firmly about the roots. With small trees and plants the dirt will settle firmly if the plant is gently lifted up and down, when the hole is half filled, so that the dirt will work its way between the roots. Just before filling in all the dirt press it firmly. *Be sure that the dirt is well compacted, excepting three or four inches at the top of the hole, which should be loosened by occasional cultivation.*

No. 9. If buds have begun to swell at time of planting or if the ground is dry,

watering when the hole has been three-quarters filled will not only moisten the roots but help settle the soil firmly about them. Should drought ensue afterwards, occasional watering will be necessary until the tree becomes established; watering is, however, frequently overdone and death from this cause occurs to trees and plants almost as frequently as from neglect to water.

No. 10. Trim broken or bruised branches, also two-thirds of the previous year's growth; because the roots in their disturbed condition cannot at the outset nourish as large a top growth as before they were disturbed by moving. Marks among the branches of the diagram show where this tree should be trimmed.

No. 11. It is often best not to trim the leader or central stem, as a forked tree may result. Hardwood trees, like the oak and beech especially, should not have their central leader trimmed.

No. 12. If the tree is large or in an especially exposed place where winds may loosen it, support it with wires and provide some protection where the wires come in contact with the tree trunk. A piece of burlap, with a few sticks, is useful to prevent the wires chafing the tree where they come in contact with it.

No. 13. After planting, it is better to leave a cultivated area about the tree than to sod close to it. This cultivated area should be from three to five feet in diameter.

No. 14. Fertilizer, in the form of stable manure or compost, may be used but should not come in direct contact with the roots. A mulch applied after the planting is usually the best way to supply this fertilizer, as it then also acts to conserve the moisture.

Successful Planting Depends Largely Upon These Four Things:

- A. The right plant in the right place, by using varieties adapted to the location.
- B. By planting at the right time, which we are always willing to name.
- C. Using nursery-grown plants with an abundance of fibrous feeding roots that will sustain them.
- D. Taking proper care of the plants until they have been growing long enough to become established in their new location.



Suggestive List of Varieties to solve your Planting Problems

IN response to a repeated demand for suggestive lists of varieties suited for certain places and purposes we have prepared this index. It does not contain all the varieties suited for the purposes named and there are doubtless instances in which some of the trees and shrubbery enumerated will not be found suited for the purpose specified, due to climatic, soil or other conditions which have to be taken into consideration in selecting each planting. So it will be understood that these are merely suggestive lists to direct the attention of our readers to varieties most generally found suitable for the several purposes mentioned.

If you do not find in this index the needed help in the solution of your planting problem we are at all times ready to help our patrons with the preparation of their lists or with more detailed suggestions to solve their particular problems.

Avenue and Suburban Planting—

Trees for

	Page
American Elm	58
European Lindens	57
Horse Chestnut	40
Norway Maples	36
Oriental Plane	49
Pin Oak	52
Sugar Maple	38
Western Catalpa	43
Illustrations	36, 37, 38, 43, 49, 56, 57, 58, 59

Banks and Terraces—Some Vines for Retaining

Engleman's Ivy	92
Honeysuckles	94
Virginia Creeper	92
Wichuriana Rose and its varieties	88, 89
Illustrations	88, 89, 92

Bright-Berried Shrubs

Barberries	63
Callicarpa	64
Coral Berry	82
Cornelian Cherry	65
Cotoneaster	32
Euonymus, Cork-barked	71
European Mountain Ash	55
Hawthorns	67
High Bush Cranberry	84
Honeysuckles	77
Oleaster	71
Snowberry	82
Illustrations	62, 71, 77

Dry and Shallow Soils—Plants for SHRUBS

Aralia Pentaphylla	61
Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle	77
Great Panicle Hydrangea	74
Japanese Bush Honeysuckle	77
Mock Orange	78
Privets	76

TREES

Ash-leaved Maple	37
Black Locust	53
Catalpas	43
Mulberries	48
Poplars	50
Illustrations	43, 50, 74, 76, 78

Flowering Trees

Black Locust	53
Crab Apples	51

FLOWERING TREES—Continued

	Page
Dogwoods	44
European Flowering Ash	45
Hawthorns	67
Horse Chestnut	40
Magnolias	47
Varnish Tree	46
Western Catalpa	43
Yellow Wood	42
Illustrations	40, 42, 43, 47, 67

Ground Covers

English Ivy	93
Euonymus radicans	95
Ferns	103
Mountain Pink	107
Periwinkle	95
Stonewort	109
Yellow Root	85
Illustration	93

Hedge Plants

EVERGREENS

American Arborvitæ	24
Compact Arborvitæ	25
Parson's Compact Arborvitæ	26
Boxwood	31
Golden Retinospora	22
Green Retinospora	22
Silver Retinospora	22
Hemlock Spruce	28
Norway Spruce	14
White Spruce	14

DECIDUOUS

Altheas	73
Great Panicle Hydrangeas	74
Japan Barberry	63
Privets	76
Illustrations	15, 20, 21, 24, 25, 31, 62, 73, 74

Moist Places—Some Plants for

EVERGREENS

American Arborvitæ	24
Austrian Pine	18
Double Balsam Fir	9
Hemlock Spruce	28

DECIDUOUS

Alders	40
Blad Cypress	55
Red or Water Birch	41
Red Maple	38
Silver Maple	36
Sweet Gum	46
Willows	54, 55

MOIST PLACES—Continued SHRUBS

	Page
Button Bush.....	64
Douglas Spirea.....	81
Elders.....	80
Hardhack.....	82
Osier Dogwoods.....	65, 66
Spice Bush.....	62
Willow-leaved Spirea.....	82
Witch Hazel.....	72
Illustrations.....	46, 55, 66

Rapid Growing, Inexpensive Trees for Quick Results

Ailanthus.....	40
American Ash.....	45
Ash-leaved Maple.....	37
Carolina Poplar.....	50
Lombardy Poplar.....	50
Oriental Plane.....	49
Western Catalpa.....	43
Willows.....	54, 55
Illustrations.....	43, 49, 50, 54

Seashore Planting—Plants for

This list is not advocated for ocean-front plantings about which we invite correspondence.

EVERGREENS

American Holly.....	32
Japanese Euonymus.....	32
Japanese Holly.....	32
Pines.....	18, 19
Red Cedar.....	13
Savin Juniper.....	13
White Spruce.....	14

DECIDUOUS

Ailanthus.....	40
Catalpas.....	43
Chinese Cork Tree.....	49
Japanese Maples.....	38, 39
Mulberry.....	48
Oriental Plane.....	49
Oaks.....	52, 53
Poplars.....	50
Siberian Maples.....	38

SHRUBS

Altheas.....	73
Golden-leaved Elders.....	80
Hawthorns.....	67
Hydrangeas.....	74
Privets.....	76
Salt Bush.....	62
Spice Bush.....	62
Tamarisk.....	84

SEASHORE PLANTING—Continued VINES

	Page
Boston Ivy.....	92
Clematis paniculata.....	93
Honeysuckles.....	94
Illustrations, 12, 14, 18, 19, 39, 43, 49, 50, 52, 67, 73, 74, 76, 92, 93, 94	

Shady Places—Some Plants Tolerant of Partially EVERGREENS

Andromeda.....	29
Azaleas.....	30
English Ivy.....	93
Mahonias.....	33
Mountain Laurel.....	33
Periwinkle.....	95
Rhododendrons.....	34

SHRUBS

Aralia pentaphylla.....	61
Azaleas.....	30, 61
Elder.....	80
Forsythias.....	72
Honeysuckles.....	77
Japan Maples.....	38, 39
Mock Orange.....	78
Privets.....	76
St. John's Wort.....	75
Viburnums.....	84, 85
Yellow Root.....	85
Illustrations.....	30, 34, 39, 76, 77, 78, 84, 93

Street Trees for the City

Ailanthus.....	40
Ginkgo.....	53
Norway Maple.....	36
Oriental Plane.....	49
Poplars, Carolina.....	50
Red Oak.....	53
Illustrations.....	36, 49, 53

Windbreaks—Trees Especially Adapted for EVERGREENS

American Arborvitæ.....	24
Norway Spruce.....	14
Pyramidal Arborvitæ.....	26
Scotch Pine.....	19
White Pine.....	19
White Spruce.....	14

DECIDUOUS

European Cork Maple.....	36
European Beech.....	44
Hornbeam.....	42
Purple Beech.....	45
Illustrations.....	14, 15, 19, 24, 44

Informative Paragraphs of Special Importance

How to Plant and Care for Nursery Stock.....	120
The Seasons for Planting Trees.....	114
Preparing the Soil for Planting.....	120
What to do with the Plants when they Arrive.....	120
The Way to Plant a Tree.....	122, 123
How to Trim a Tree.....	122, 123
The Way to Plant a Hedge.....	121
The Way to Trim a Hedge.....	121
On Planting Shrubs.....	121
About Trimming Shrubs.....	121
On Planting Evergreens.....	120
About Trimming Evergreens.....	120
Screening Things from View.....	116, 117
The Question of Foundation Planting.....	118, 119
How to Have an Uninterrupted Succession of Bloom.....	101, 109, 115
Landscape Treatments.....	4

Plants We Have In Stock That Are Not Listed Elsewhere In This Catalogue

SPACE has not permitted us to describe all of the 2,000 varieties that we grow. There may be plants which you are wanting that you have not found on the previous pages. The following is a partial list of additional varieties that we have in stock. Look over the list, and if there are any plants you need, write us for the size in which we can furnish them.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Abies cilicia. CILICIAN FIR.
Abies pichta; *syn. Siberica*. SIBERIAN SILVER FIR.
Biota Orientalis, var. *filiformis pendula*.
Biota Orientalis, var. *pyramidalis*.
Cedrus Atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR.
Cedrus Deodora. DEODOAR CEDAR.
Cryptomeria Japonica elegans. JAPANESE CEDAR.
Cupressus allumi.
Cupressus monumentalis nova.
Cupressus pyramidalis lutea.
Cupressus Triumph de Boskoop.
Juniperus excelsa. GREEK JUNIPER.
Juniperus excelsa, var. *stricta variegata*.
Juniperus Virginica, var. *pendula*. WEEPING RED CEDAR.
Juniperus Virginica, var. *Schottii*.
Libocedrus decurrens.
Picea alba var. *aurea*.
Picea excelsa, var. *aurea inverta*. GOLDEN WEEPING SPRUCE.
Picea excelsa, var. *compacta*.
Picea excelsa, var. *parviformis*.
Picea nigra. BLACK SPRUCE.
Pinus Parviflora.
Pseudotsuga Douglasii, var. *glauca*. BLUE DOUGLAS SPRUCE.
Retinospora obtusa, var. *gracilis*.
Retinospora obtusa, var. *leptoclada*.
Retinospora filifera aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA.
Retinospora squarrosa sulphurea.
Taxus baccata, var. *repandens*. SPREADING YEW.
Taxus baccata, var. *tardiva*.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Arctostaphylla Uva-Ursi. BEARBERRY.
Azalea rosmarinifolia, var. *Yodogama*.
Buxus Arborescens.
Buxus Handsworthii.
Buxus latifolia aurea.
Cotoneaster buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED COTONEASTER.
Crataegus pyracantha, var. *Lelandii*.
Magnolia grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA.
Rhododendron Punctatum (Dwarf). PINK.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Acer Platanoides, var. *culatum*. CRIMP-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE.
Acer Polymorphum Dissectum.
Acer Polymorphum Oshu-Beni.
Alnus incana, var. *laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED ALDER.
Alnus Viridis. GREEN ALDER.
Catalpa Bignonioides, var. *Purpurea*.
Cedrela Sinensis. CHINESE CEDRELA.
Cerasus avium, var. *rosea plena*. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING CHERRY.
Cercidiphyllum Japonica. KATSURA TREE.
Liriodendron tulipifera, var. *aurea marginatum*.
Ostrya Virginica. IRONWOOD.

Oxydendron Arborea.

Pecan.

Platanus occidentalis, var. *Suttneri*.
Platanus Orientalis, var. *laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED BUTTWOOD.
Prunus Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY.
Salix Vitellina. YELLOW WILLOW.
Sophora Japonica, var. *Pendula*.
Tilia Platyphyllos, var. *laciniata*.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Aesculus parviflora. DWARF HORSE CHESTNUT.
Ceanothus Americana. NEW JERSEY TEA.
Clethra alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH.
Colutea arborescens. BLADDER SENNA.
Cornus Alba, var. *Siberica*. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD.
Cornus Baileyi.
Cotoneaster Simonsii.
Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN.
Deutzia Lemoinei, var. *compacta*. WHITE.
Deutzia parviflora. DOUBLE LIGHT PINK.
Diervilla Candida, var. *Isoline*. PINKISH WHITE.
Diervilla Congo. Deep red.
Diervilla Desboisi. Deep rose.
Diervilla Ducharte. Dark red.
Diervilla Pascal. Red.
Diervilla Symondsii. Rose.
Diervilla Verschoffelti. Double pink.
Eleagnus angustifolia.
Euonymus Europaeus.
Hibiscus amaranthus.
Hibiscus grandiflora superba.
Hibiscus Leopoldi plena.
Hibiscus luteola plena.
Hibiscus Meehani. Pink.
Hibiscus monstrosa.
Hibiscus speciosa plena.
Hibiscus Totus albus simplex. Single white.
Jasminum nudiflorum. JASMINE.
Jasminum officinale. JESSAMINE OR JASMINE.
Lagerstroemia Indica. CRIMSON CRAPE MYRTLE.
Ligustrum ovalifolium, var. *aurea*. GOLDEN PRIVET.
Philadelphus Lemoinei.
Philadelphus Lemoinei, var. *avalanche*.
Philadelphus Lemoinei, var. *candelabre*.
Philadelphus Pekinensis.
Philadelphus pubescens.
Philadelphus Zeyheri.
Ribes Gordonianum. Pink.
Sambucus canadensis, var. *acutifolia*.
Sambucus nigra, var. *laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED ELDER.
Spirea Japonica, var. *Fortunei*. Rosy pink.
Syringa Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Yellowish white.
Syringa Belle de Nancy. Pink.
Syringa Lamarc. Rosy lilac.
Tamarix Africa, var. *Indica*.
Tamarix tetrandra, var. *purpurea*.
Viburnum Dentatum.
Viburnum Lentago.
Viburnum Sieboldi.



INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abelia	29	Bergamot	106	Coralberry	82	Foxglove	102
Abies	9, 10	Betula	41	Corchorus	75	Fraxinus	45
Acanthopanax	61	Bignonia	91	Coreopsis	101	Fruits, 111, 112, 113, 114	
Acer	36, 37, 38, 39	Biotas	10	Cork-barked Euonymous	71	Funkia	103
Achillea	97	Birches	41	Cork Tree, Chinese	49	Furze	84
Actinidia	91	Bittersweet	92	Cornel, Silky	66	Gaillardia	103
Adam's Needle	33	Blackberries	114	Cornelian Cherry	65	Garland Flower	32
Aesculus	40	Black Haw	85	Cornus	44, 65	Gay Feather	104
Agrostemma	97	Blanket Flower	103	Corylus	67	Geranium	103
Ailanthus	40	Blazing Star	104	Cotoneaster	32	Geum	103
Akebia	91	Bleeding Heart	102	Crab Apple, Flowering	51	Giant Reed	110
Alders	40	Blue Spirea	64, 99	Crataegus	67	Gillena	103
Alder, Speckled	40	Bocconia	99	Creeping Jenny	104	Ginkgo	53
Allspice, Shrub	64	Boltonia	99	Cryptomeria	11	Gleditsia	46
Almonds, Flowering	61	Bouncing Bet	108	Cucumber Tree	47	Globe Flower	75
Almonds, Hard Shell	51	Bowman's Root	103	Cupressus	11	Goats Beard	109
Alnus	40	Box Elder	37	Currants	114	Golden Bells	72
Althea	73	Boxwood	31	Currants, Flowering	80	Golden Glow	108
Alyssum	97	Bridal Wreath	81	Cydonia	67	Golden Rod	108
Amelanchier	61	Buckeye	40	Cypress	11	Gold Flower	104, 75
American Red Bud	65	Buckthorn	79	Cypress, Bald	55	Gooseberries	114
Amorpha	61	Buddleia	63	Cypress, Japan, 20, 21, 22		Grapes	114
Ampelopsis	92	Buttercup	108	Cypripedium	27	Grapes, Fox	95
Amsonia	97	Butternut	46	Daphne	32, 67	Grasses, Ornamental	110
Amygdalus	61	Button Bush	64	Day Lily	103	Guilder Rose	85
Andromeda	29	Buttonwood	49	Delphinium	101	Gum, Sweet	46
Anemone	98	Buxus	31	Deutzias	68	Gymnocladus	46
Angelica Tree, Chinese	61	Callicarpa	64	Dianthus	102	Gynerium	110
Anthemis	97	Calimeris	99	Dicentra	102	Gypsophila	103
Apples	111	Callirhoe	99	Dielytra	102	Hackberry	42
Apples, Crab	111	Calluna	30	Diervilla	69	Halesia	72
Apples, Dwarf	111	Calycanthus	64	Digitalis	102	Hamamelis	72
Apricots	111	Campanula	99	Dogwood	44	Hardhack	82
Aquilegia	98	Candytuft, Hardy	104	Dolichos	92	Hawthorn	67
Arabis	97	Caragana	64	Douglas Spruce	19	Hazelnut	67
Aralia	61	Cardinal Flower	104	Dutchman's Pipe	92	Hazelnut, Purple	67
Arborvitae	24, 25, 26	Carpinus	42	Dwarf Viburnum	85	Hedera	93
Arborvitae, Chinese	10, 11	Caryopteris	64, 99	Elder	80	Helenium	103
Aristolochia	92	Cassia	99	Eleagnus	71	Helianthemum	104
Armeria	97	Catalpa	43	Elms	58, 59	Helianthus	103
Arundo	110	Cedars, Red	13	Empress Tree	49	Heliosopsis	103
Asclepias	98	Cedars, White	24, 25, 26	English Hawthorn	67	Hemerocallis	103
Ash	45	Celastrus	92	Enkianthus	70	Hemlock	28
Ash, Mountain	55	Celtis	42	Erianthus	110	Hercules' Club	61
Asters	99	Centaurea	101	Erigeron	102	Heuchera	104
Asters, Cornflower	109	Cephalanthus	64	Eulalia	110	Hibiscus	73
Astilbe	98	Cephalaria	101	Euonymus, Deciduous	71	Herbaceous	104
Azaleas, Deciduous	61	Cephalotaxus	11	Euonymus, Evergreen	32	High Bush Cranberry	84
Azaleas, Evergreen	30	Cerastium	99	Euonymus, Vines	95	Holly	32
Baby's Breath	103	Cerasus	42	Eupatorium	102	Hollyhocks	104
Baccharis	62	Cercis	65	Evening Primrose	106	Honeysuckle, Bush	77
Balloon Flower	107	Chamæcyparis	20, 21, 22	Exochorda	70	Honeysuckle, Vine	94
Balsam	9	Cherries, Fruit	112	Fagus	44, 45	Hop Tree	79
Bamboo	110	Cherries, Flowering	42, 51	Ferns, Hardy	103	Hornbeam	42
Bambusa	110	Cherries, Japanese Weeping	42	Firs	9, 10	Horse Chestnut	40
Baptisia	98	Chionanthus	64	Flax	104	Hydrangeas	74
Barberries	63	Chrysanthemums, Hardy	100	Flea Bane	102	Hypericum	75, 104
Basswood	56, 57	Cinquefoil	77	Flour-de-Lis	105	Iberis	104
Beech	44, 45	Cladrastis Tinctoria	42	Forget-me-not	106	Ilex	32
Bellflowers	99	Clematis, Vines	93	Forsythia	72	Indian Bean	43
Bellis	99	Coffee Tree	46			Indigo, False	98
Benzoin	62	Columbine	98			Iris	105
Berberis	63	Convallaria	101			Ivy, Boston or Japanese	92
						Ivy, English	93



INDEX—Continued

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Japan Rush.....	110	Oriental Yews.....	11	Rhododendron, Ca-		Spirea Herbaceous..	109
Judas.....	65	Osier Dogwoods....	65	r. tawbiense.....	34	Spruces.....	14, 15, 16
Juglans.....	46	Osmanthus.....	33	Rhododendrons,		Stagbush.....	85
Juneberry.....	61	Paeonies.....	106	Dwarf.....	34	St. John's Wort.....	75
Junipers.....	12, 13	Paeony Moutan.....	106	Rhododendrons, Hy-		Statice.....	109
Juniperus.....	12, 13	Pagoda Tree.....	55	brid.....	34	Stokesia.....	109
Kalmia.....	33	Papaver.....	107	Rhododendrons, Maxi-		Stonecrop.....	109
Kentucky Coffee		Paulownia.....	49	mum or Native.....	34	Strawberry Bush....	71
Tree.....	46	Peaches, Fruit.....	112	Rhodotypus.....	79	Styrax.....	82
Kerria.....	75	Peaches, Flowering,	48	Rhus.....	80	Sumac.....	80
Kerria, White.....	79	Pears.....	113	Ribes.....	80	Sumac, Chinese.....	40
Koelreuteria.....	46	Pears, Dwarf.....	113	Robinia.....	53	Sun Rose.....	102
Kudzu Vine.....	92	Pearl Bush.....	70	Rock Cress.....	97	Sweet Bay.....	47
Labrador Tea.....	33	Penstemon.....	107	Rose Acacia.....	53	Sweet Gum.....	46
Larch.....	46	Perennial Pea.....	92, 104	Roses, Baby Ram-		Sweet Shrub.....	64
Larix.....	46	Perennials, Hardy..	97	blers.....	86	Sweet William.....	102
Larkspur.....	101	Periploca.....	95	Roses, Bush.....	87	Symphoricarpus....	82
Lathyrus.....	92, 104	Periwinkle.....	95	Roses, Hardy Climb-		Syringa, Lilacs.....	83
Lavender.....	104	Persica.....	48	ing and Trailing..	90	Syringa, Mock Or-	
Lavendula.....	104	Phellodendron.....	49	den.....	86	ange.....	78
Laurel, Mountain..	33	Philadelphus.....	78	Roses, Hybrid Per-		Tamarisk.....	84
Lead Plant.....	61	Phlox.....	107	petual.....	86	Tamarix.....	84
Lead Wort.....	108	Physocarpus opuli-		Roses, Memorial....	89	Taxodium.....	55
Ledum.....	33	folia.....	81	Roses, Miscellane-		Taxus.....	23
Leucothoe Catesbaei,	33	Physostegia.....	107	ous.....	86	Thorn.....	67
Liatriis.....	104	Picea.....	14, 15, 16	Roses, Moss.....	87	Thorn, Silver.....	71
Ligustrum.....	76	Pieris.....	29	Rose, Japanese.....	87	Thuya.....	24, 25, 26, 27
Lilacs.....	83	Pines.....	18, 19	Rose, Prairie.....	87	Thuyopsis.....	27
Lily-of-the-Valley..	101	Pine, Umbrella.....	23	Rose, Tea and Hy-		Thyme.....	109
Lime.....	56, 57	Pinks, Hardy.....	102	brid Tea.....	87	Tilia.....	56, 57
Linden.....	56, 57	Pinus.....	18, 19	Roses, Wichuriana		Tree of Heaven.....	40
Linum.....	104	Plane, Oriental.....	49	Hybrids.....	88	Tritoma.....	109
Liquidambar.....	46	Plantain Lily.....	103	Rose of Sharon.....	73	Trumpet Vine.....	91
Liriodendron.....	46	Platanus.....	49	Rudbeckia.....	108	Tsuga.....	28
Lobelia.....	104	Platycodon.....	107	Sage, Blue.....	108	Tulip Tree.....	46
Locust, Black.....	53	Plums, Fruit.....	112	Salisburya.....	53	Tunica.....	109
Locust, Honey.....	46	Plum, Flowering, 77,	51	Salix.....	54, 55	Ulex.....	84
Lonicera, Shrub....	77	Plum, Purple Leaved,	77	Salt Bush.....	62	Ulmus.....	58, 59
Lonicera, Vine.....	94	Plumbago.....	108	Salvia.....	108	Umbrella Tree.....	47
Lychnis.....	104	Plume Grass.....	110	Sambucus.....	80	Varnish Tree.....	46
Lycium.....	95	Ploplars.....	50	Saponaria.....	108	Verbena Shrub.....	64
Lythrum.....	104	Polygonum.....	108	Saxifrage.....	108	Veronica.....	109
Magnolia, American,	47	Poppy.....	107	Sciadopitys verticil-		Viburnum.....	84
Magnolia, Oriental,	47, 48	Populus.....	50	lata.....	23	Vinca.....	95
Mahonia.....	33	Potentilla.....	77	Scotch Heather.....	30	Vines, Ornamental..	91
Maidenhair Tree...	53	Primrose, Evening..	106	Sea Lavender.....	109	Virgilia lutea.....	42
Maples, 36, 37, 38, 39		Primula.....	108	Sedum.....	109	Virginia Creeper....	92
Maple, Japanese, 38, 39		Privet.....	76	Shasta Daisy.....	100	Virginia Cedar.....	13
Matrimony Vine.....	95	Prunus.....	77, 51	Shrub, Sweet.....	64	Vitis.....	95
Miscanthus.....	110	Pseudotsuga Doug-		Siberian Pea Tree..	64	Walnuts.....	46
Mist Tree.....	80	lasi.....	19	Silk Vine.....	95	Wayfaring Tree.....	84
Mock Orange.....	78	Ptelea.....	79	Silver Bell.....	72	Weigelas.....	69
Monarda.....	106	Purple Fringe.....	80	Silver Thorn.....	71	White Fringe Tree..	64
Morus.....	48	Pyrethum.....	108	Smoke Tree.....	80	White Kerria.....	79
Mountain Ash.....	55	Quercus.....	52	Snakeroot.....	102	Willow.....	54, 55
Mountain Laurel...	33	Quinces, Fruit.....	113	Snowballs.....	84	Windflower.....	98
Mountain Pink.....	107	Quince, Japanese..	67	Snowberry.....	82	Withe Rod.....	84
Mulberries.....	48	Ranunculus.....	108	Snowdrop Tree.....	72	Wistaria.....	96
Mullein Pink.....	97	Raspberries.....	114	Snow-in-Summer...	99	Witch-Hazel.....	72
Myosotis.....	106	Red Bud.....	65	Solidago.....	108	Woodbine.....	92
Myrtle.....	95	Red Cedar.....	13	Sophora.....	55	Xanthorrhiza.....	85
Negundo.....	37	Reeds and Grasses,		Sorbus.....	55	Yellow Day Lily....	103
Nettle Tree.....	42	Ornamental.....	110	Speedwell.....	109	Yellow Root.....	85
Ninebark.....	81	Retinospora, 20, 21,	22	Spice Bush.....	62	Yellow Wood.....	42
Oaks.....	52, 53	Rhamnus.....	79	Spirea.....	81	Yews.....	23
Oenothera.....	106	Rhododendrons....	34	Spirea, Blue.....	64, 99	Yews, Oriental.....	11
						Yucca Filamentosa .	33



